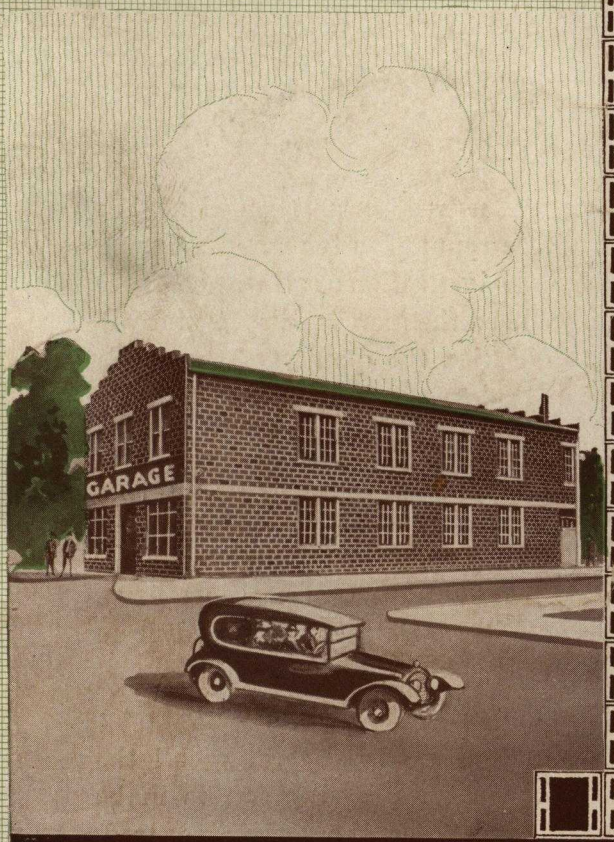
DICKEY Birmingham

Vitrified Salt Glazed Hollow Building Blocks *for* Permanent Buildings



Experience—
Reliability—
Practical Products

Our experience in buying from others has taught us respect and confidence for old, established, experienced business concerns with a reputation for manufacturing high-grade products. When the salesmen from these institutions call on us, there remain but two things for us to consider: "Do we need the merchandise?" and "Is the price right?" We know there is no need to question the quality of the goods nor the business fairness of the firm. Concerns that do not manufacture standard goods nor treat their customers fairly, seldom remain in business twenty-five or thirty years.

In asking to serve you, we feel that you are entitled to know something about our products and our company. We are in our thirty-fifth year of clay manufacturing. The managers in control and the employees in the important positions have, through hard work and a diligent study of clay and its uses, been promoted from minor positions. These men are clay experts. Old machinery has been changed promptly for modern and more efficient machinery.

Realizing that to succeed we must produce standard products meeting all the requirements applying to each product, it has always been our ambition to make the name Birmingham the standard by which all clay products should be measured.

The successful clay manufacturer must not only know the proper materials to use, but he must possess the knowledge necessary to properly blend and mix the several grades of the raw material. Then comes the important feature of burning, vitrifying and glazing the clay, to make it the most durable material known.

Our organization couples long experience and reliability with modern methods and practical products. We not only claim to produce superior Clay products, because of manufacturing experience, but are also producing materials which are practical and economical, because they embody the newest features of design and utility.

Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Hollow Building Tile is one of our most practical products. Our Glazed Hollow Building Tile is especially well adapted to the uses we suggest because of rapid construction, durability, economy of upkeep, and appearance. This book will show you where it is to your advantage and profit to use it in your buildings.

Sincerely yours,

SOUTHERN SEWER PIPE WORKS,

Established 1900. Birmingham, Ala., U. S. A.

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Permanent Buildings Preferred

Everyone at all in touch with the building material market is aware of the shortage of good lumber and its high price and the high cost of many other building materials and of labor. The increased upkeep expense, due to the high cost of paint and other items used to repair non-permanent buildings, is equally evident.

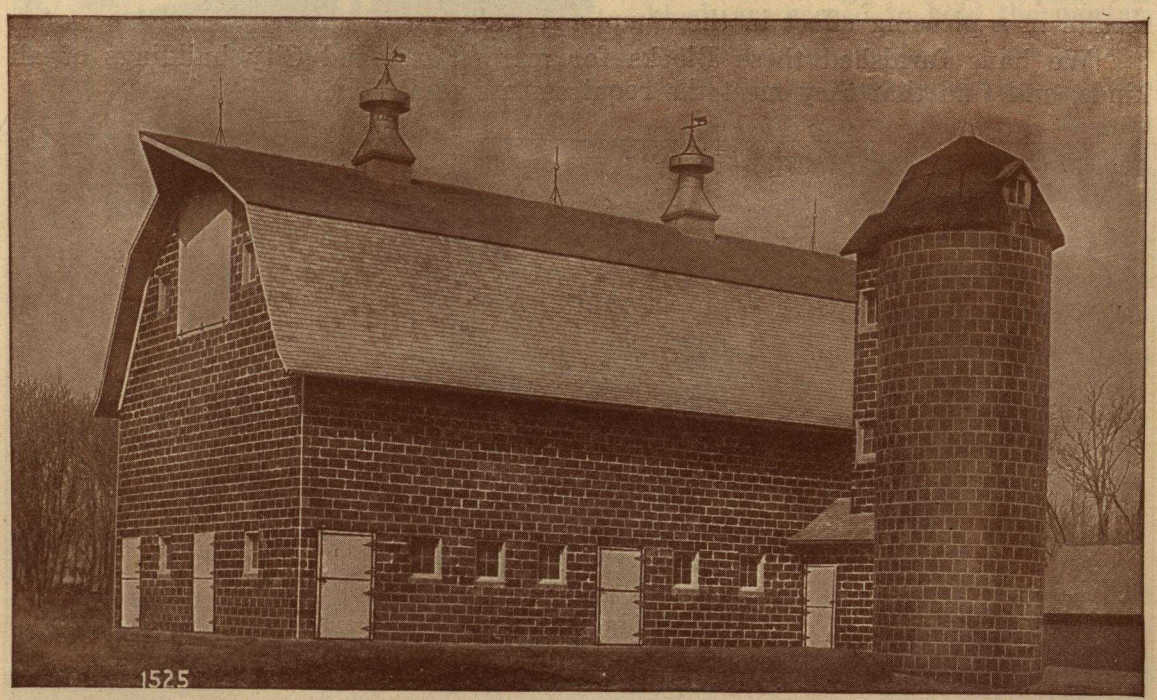
All these are involved in the growing demand for farm buildings of permanent construction, that can be built at an economical expense, using materials which do not require continual repairs and even replacement.

Every wide awake, progressive farmer knows that permanent buildings are an investment that will pay dividends. He knows that a substantial, permanent barn, hog house, milk house, poultry house or other farm building, increases the value of the property and insures greater efficiency in its operation. He knows that better housing conditions for his live stock and poultry mean better results and more revenue. He has learned that the depreciation of other than permanent buildings is a waste which can and should be eliminated.

To meet this demand we have designed and perfected a Vitrified Salt Glazed Building Block, especially adapted for Farm Buildings.

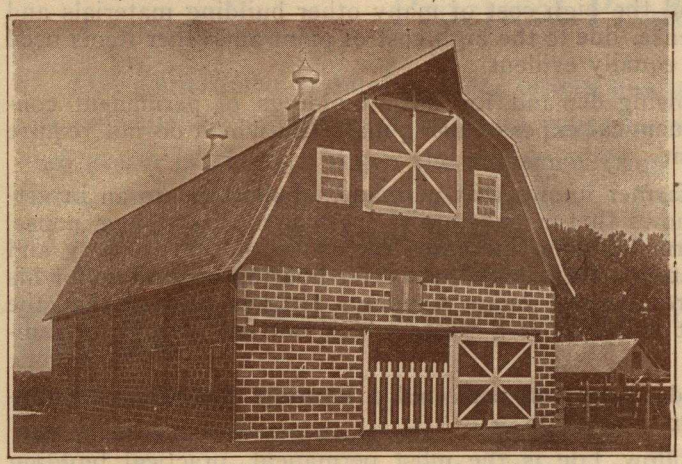
Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Hollow Tile is the most permanent, practical building material known. It is permanent, yet alterations may be made or additions built on as quickly as with any other material. There will be no cracks or gaping joints between the old structure and the new. All the walls will be wind, moisture, dust, frost and vermin proof. This is an extremely valuable consideration.

Mold, dry rot, moisture, rust, acids, heat and cold have no power to destroy Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Hollow Tile. Every atom of perishable vegetable, animal or mineral matter perishes in the fierce, intense and sustained heat necessary to burn, vitrify and glaze the blocks. They will remain just as they are through years and generations. whether placed above or below ground.



Cut No. 1525—Owned by J. E. Gangstead, Goldfield, Iowa. This combination of Silo with Tile Chute and Barn built from Vitrified Salt Glazed Hollow Tile Silo and Building Blocks should appeal to every farmer as the ideal and at the same time most practical and everlasting improvement obtainable.

Vitrified Hollow Tile Buildings Are Comfortable and Vermin Proof



Cut No. 1390—Barn of Richard Bolz, Grand Island, Nebr.

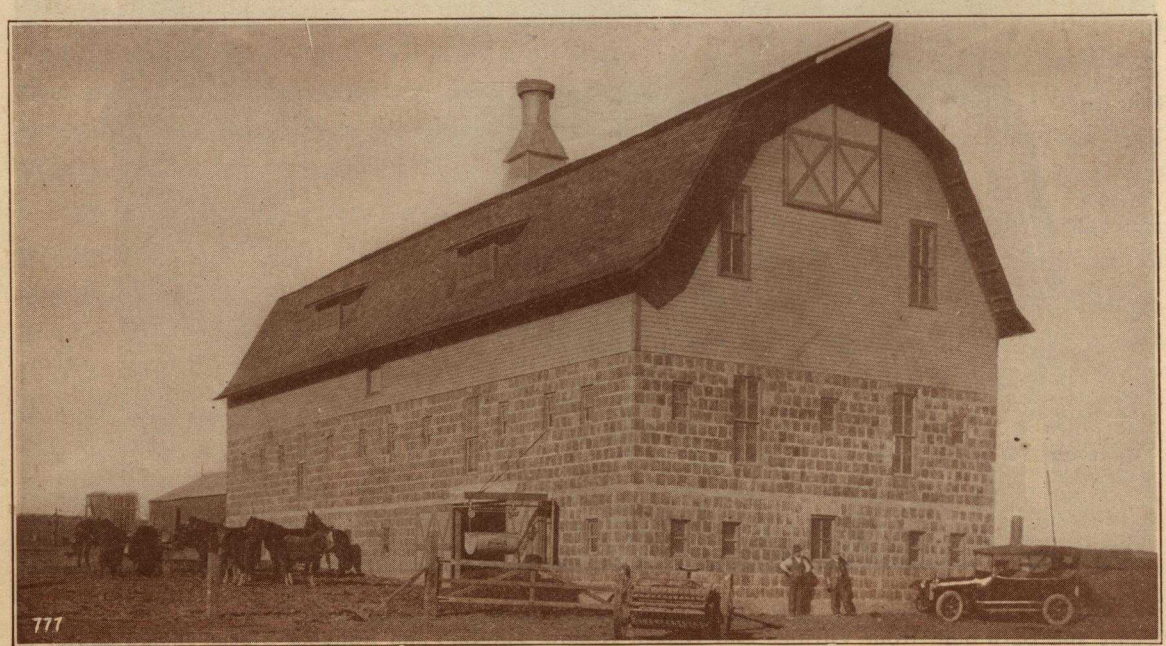
Pests and vermin exact a loss far in excess of the amount ordinarily calculated on. It is estimated that 200,000,000 rats infest America, 150,000,000 living off the farmers. A conservative estimate places the damage from this one pest alone at more than the total fire loss in America.

The builder who uses Birmingham Glazed Hollow Tile bars the rat and all other wasteful and destructive pests. They cannot, either now or at any future time, get through a Birmingham Glazed Hollow Tile wall.

Animals and people both enjoy living in a building which is degrees cooler in summer than the outside sweltering atmosphere. The warm building is equally prized in winter. Vitrified Hollow Tile walls are wind proof and, because of the four walls and dead air insulation in the hollow spaces between, the walls are cool in summer and warm in winter.

The blocks are large and lay up rapidly lending an attractive appearance to the completed building. There is a variation in the coloring of the blocks which results in a pleasing effect in the completed wall.

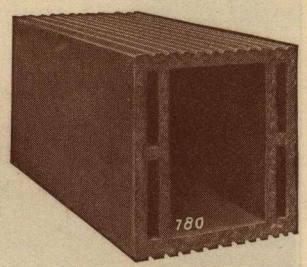
We have furnished these Blocks for many Farm and City buildings of all kinds, and find that they meet the requirements admirably.



Cut No. 777—Barn Building of Ross & Waldo, Ellis, Kan.

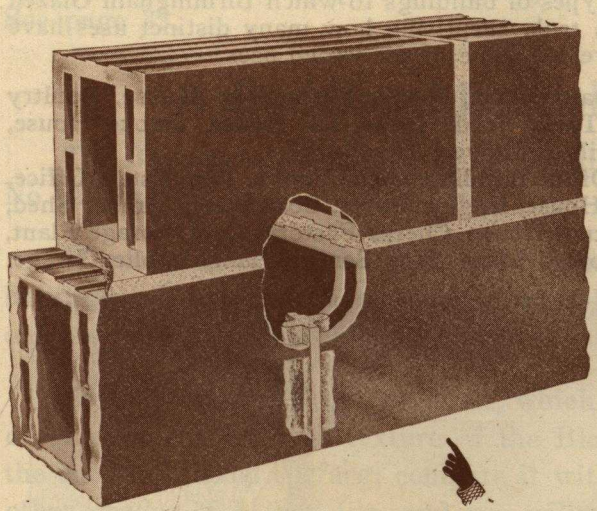
The Permanent Building Material

The cut at the right illustrates our Birmingham Glazed Building Block, designed particularly for Farm Buildings. It is a nearly perfect building material, brought out after an exhaustive study of the requirements for farm buildings, and into its manufacture have gone the results of our thirty-four years' experience in the manufacture of Clay Products.



Cut No. 780.

Note the double wall for the inside and outside face of the tile, which makes it easy to get absolutely tight vertical mortar joints. This double wall forms a broad base on which the mortar is spread, and when the end of the next block is pushed up against it, a clinched, tongue and groove joint, absolutely air-tight and water-tight, is formed.



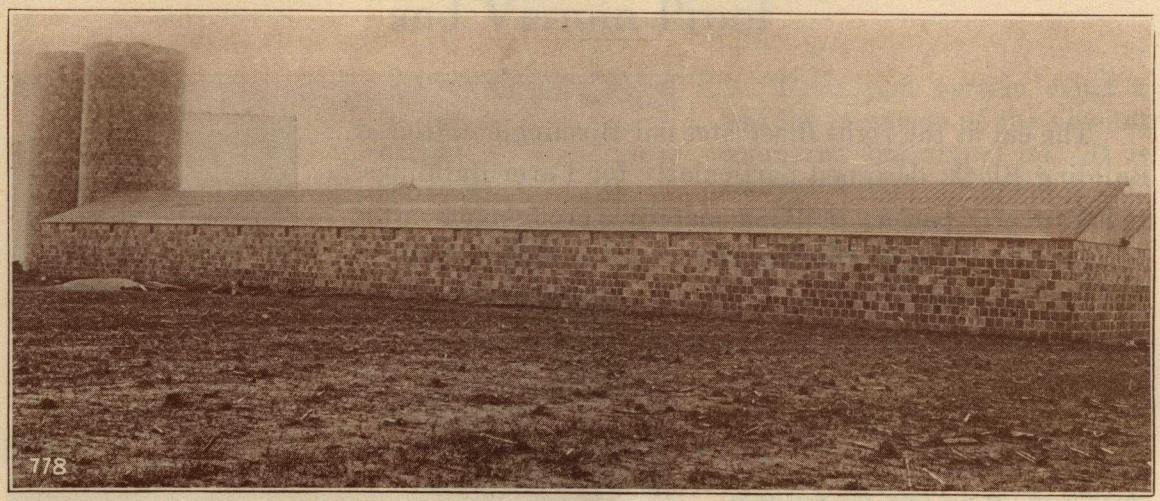
Cut No. 1294—Illustration of Mortar Joint, showing how the Double Wall Block holds the mortar and forms a tight joint.

This block is made Vitrified and Glazed. The top and bottom of the block are scored to hold the mortar, and the faces of the tile are smooth for both the inside and outside face of the wall, except where it is desired to plaster the inside of the building, in which case the blocks are scored for plastering on the inside of the wall. This Vitrified Glazed Block is impervious to moisture, will not absorb water, and makes a permanent wall. It is much superior to soft burned or unglazed blocks and should not be compared to them, either in price or lasting qualities.

The design of the block gives it extra strength, and a Vitrified Block will carry a greater weight than one that is simply hard burned.

We make this block for two thicknesses of wall, 6 inches and 8 inches. The 6-inch wall is used for small one-story buildings, such as hog houses, poultry houses, milk rooms, etc.; for barns and larger buildings, the 8-inch wall is used. Where a building requires an extra weight to be carried on the walls, piers or pilasters can be easily constructed out of the tile itself, making a wall strong enough to carry practically any building.

Vitrified Hollow Tile Blocks Practical for Farm or City



Cut No. 778—Cattle Barn H. H. Champlin, Hartwell, Mo.

These pictures show the widely varied types of buildings to which Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Hollow Blocks are adapted. It is truly surprising how many distinct uses have been found for this permanent material. Here are some of the varied uses:

On the Farm—Barn, Storage Cellar, Dairy Barn, Cattle Shed, Hog House, Poultry House, Pump House, Well House, Water Tank, Feed House, Ice House, Smoke House, Milk House, Residence, Basement, Sale Pavilion, Culvert Headwalls.

In Town or City—Garage, Residence, Office Building, Cigar Vaults, Real Estate Office, Business Building, Blacksmith Shop, Club House, Engine Room, Coal Shed, Lumber Shed, Elevator Building, Warehouse, Motion Picture House, Cheese Factory, Cold Storage Plant, Packing House, Ice Plant, Mill Building, Potash Plant, Hog Serum Plant, Public Garage.

Cut No. 781—Wolfley Garage, Hiawatha, Kan. Side and rear walls of Vitrified Glazed Blocks. Front wall Hollow Tile with Brick Veneer and Stucco Finish.

Hollow Tile Buildings Are Sanitary

The United States Government is conducting an educational campaign for better health conditions on the farm. One of the health menaces the Government is fighting is dirty milk. The sanitary features of our Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Block is one of its big advantages, especially for dairy buildings. The Vitrified Glazed Tile cannot absorb odors, the smooth Glazed face of the tile and the tight mortar joints leaves no rough surfaces to collect dust, and no cracks or crevices in which dirt or filth can lodge. In stables, milk rooms, etc., the smooth glazed surface of the tile wall may be washed down at intervals, and kept clean. Our Birmingham Building Blocks were designed for sanitary as well as permanent buildings.

Ventilation

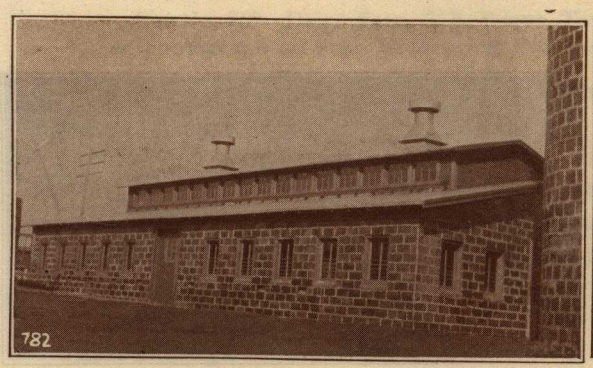
Proper ventilation is necessary in all buildings housing live stock. This ventilation is provided for in Hollow Tile buildings, by building fresh-air inlets into the tile wall, admitting plenty of pure, fresh air without allowing dangerous drafts. See page 32.

A Building Material For All Purposes

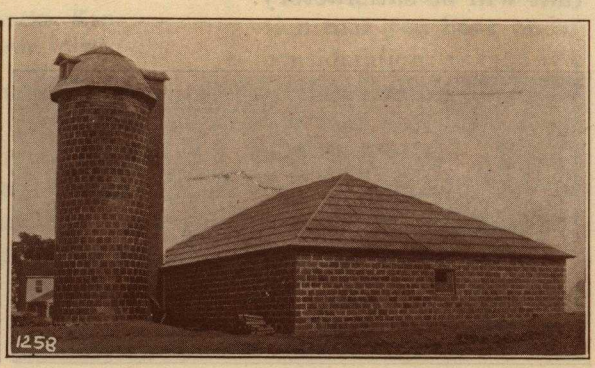
The Birmingham Building Block readily lends itself to all kinds of structures. No building too large—none too small.

If you plan to build a barn, milk house, hog house, garage or any kind of farm building, residence, store, warehouse or public garage building, you should get prices on this permanent building material, and compare with other construction.

Send for a sample of our Block, which we will be glad to forward to you free of charge; examine the texture of the Block, how thoroughly it is vitrified, and the smooth, glazed surface; compare it with other building materials, and even with other grades of hollow tile, and you will appreciate why we state so positively that this is the highest grade building material on the market, for the construction of farm buildings.



Cut No. 782—Dairy Barn on W. W. Finney's Farm, Emporia, Kan.



Cut No. 1258—Sheep Barn and Silo on farm owned by W. S. Dickey, at Deepwater, Mo.

Dairy Barns

Increased prices for dairy products has caused a corresponding increase in dairy farming. It is also responsible for a much better grade of cattle on the average farm. Better cattle necessitate better care and better housing conditions.

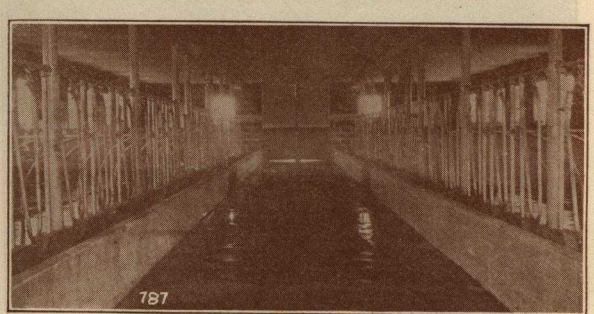
You cannot select a better material for your dairy barn than Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Building Blocks. They will give you a permanent, attractive, sanitary structure, and will relieve you of all expense for repairs, painting and maintenance.

Cows will keep in better condition, require less feed, and produce more milk in a dry, well lighted and well ventilated building which is warm in winter and cool in summer, than they will when given less careful protection and housing comfort. The hollow air spaces in the tile wall provide an even temperature and shut out the cold and dampness during winter weather. Proper ventilation is easily arranged by our system of fresh air inlets built into the tile wall, providing plenty of fresh air. Plenty of windows should be provided to admit an abundance of sunlight on winter days.

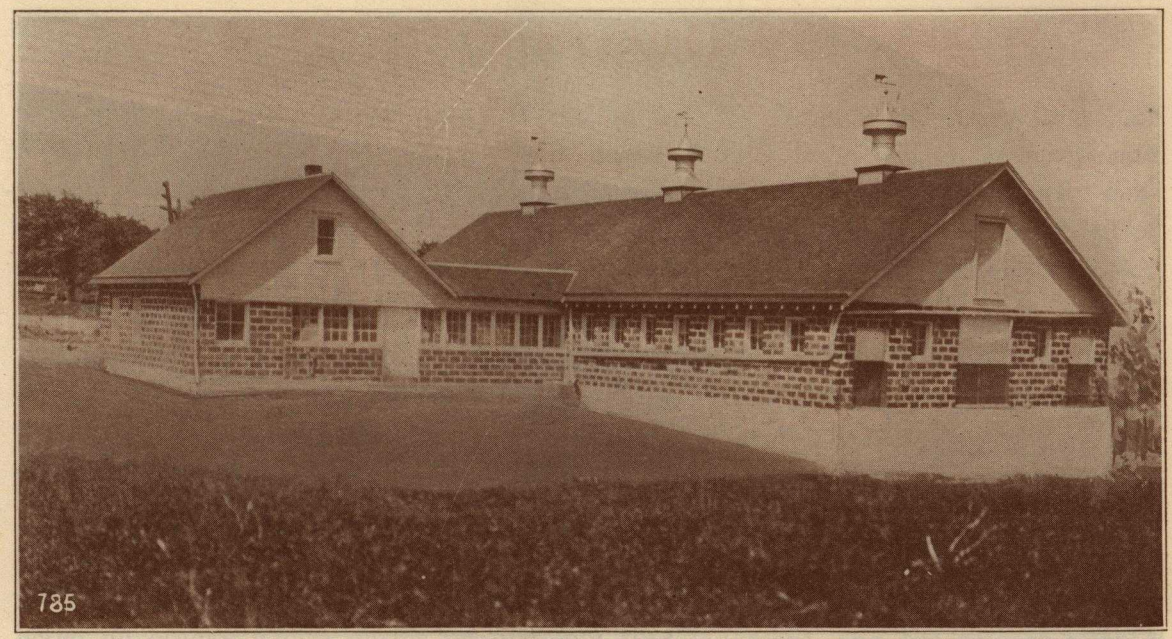
The smooth Glazed surface of the tile wall provides the best possible sanitary condition, and allows the most scrupulous cleanliness. With a stable and milk room built of Birmingham Glazed Blocks, no dairyman will have any difficulty in complying with the most stringent rules of sanitation and cleanliness laid down by any board of health or inspector under whose supervision he may market his milk or cream.

The buildings illustrated in this booklet are only a few of those which have been built of our Vitrified Salt Glazed Hollow Tile. We have a number of standard plans for barn buildings, and for the interior arrangement of dairy and beef cattle barns, many of them prepared by experts of the different agricultural colleges, and by others who have given considerable study to the subject, as well as men of practical experience. Write us what kind of a building you want, and we may have a plan that will suit your needs, or if not we will help you plan a building that will be satisfactory.

Cut No. 786—Adams Barn during course of construction.

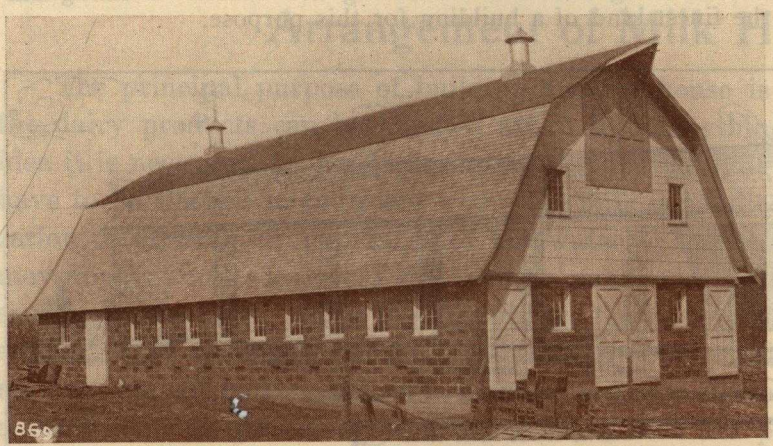


Cut No. 787—Interior view of Adams Barn, showing Feed Alley between double rows of stalls.



Cut No. 785—Dairy Barn and Milk House on farm of W. S. Adams, Blue Springs, Mo.

Cost of Farm Buildings

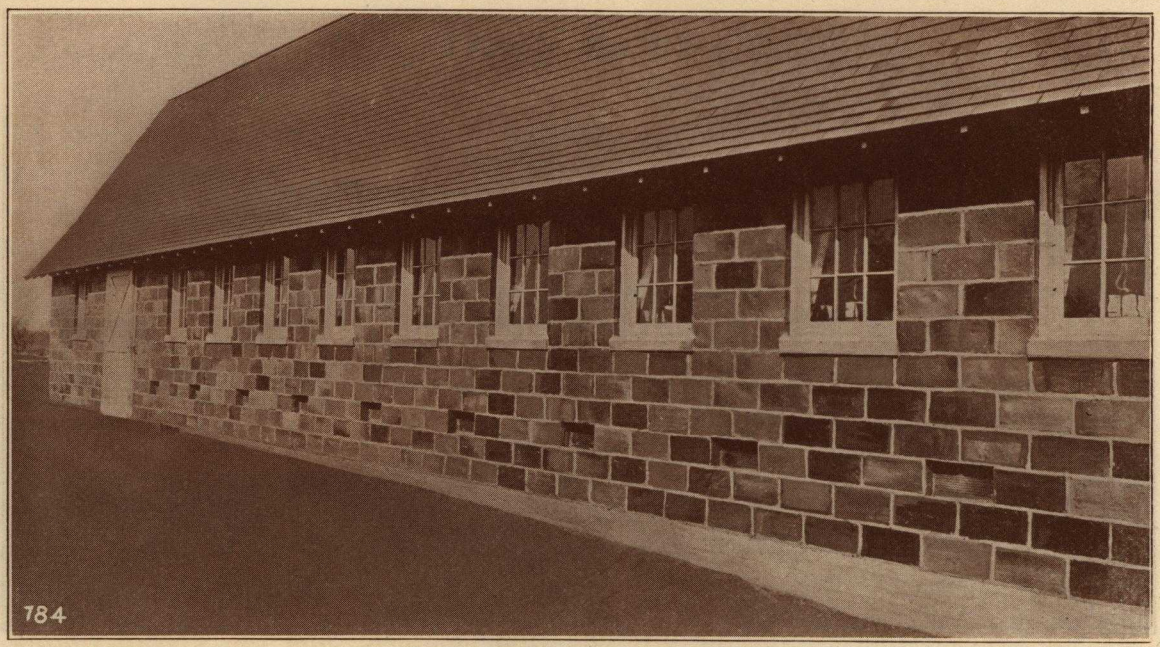


Cut No. 869—Dairy Barn, S. S. Beggs, Topeka, Kan.
See photograph on page 10 showing Fresh Air Inlets.

In figuring the cost of any farm building that you may be planning, you should take into consideration the length of life of the building and the necessary repairs, cost of painting and keeping the building in good serviceable condition, as well as the first cost.

To make a comparison, take the first cost of the building of each construction that you have under consideration; estimate the number of years that you can expect each to last, and the cost of repairs, painting, and expense that you will probably have to put on the building during that time; add these items to the first cost and divide this total by the number of years' service that you will get out of each. This will give you the cost per year for a building of each class and the cost per year of service is really the vital question. You will find that the cost per year of service from a building of Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Building Blocks will be less than any other construction.

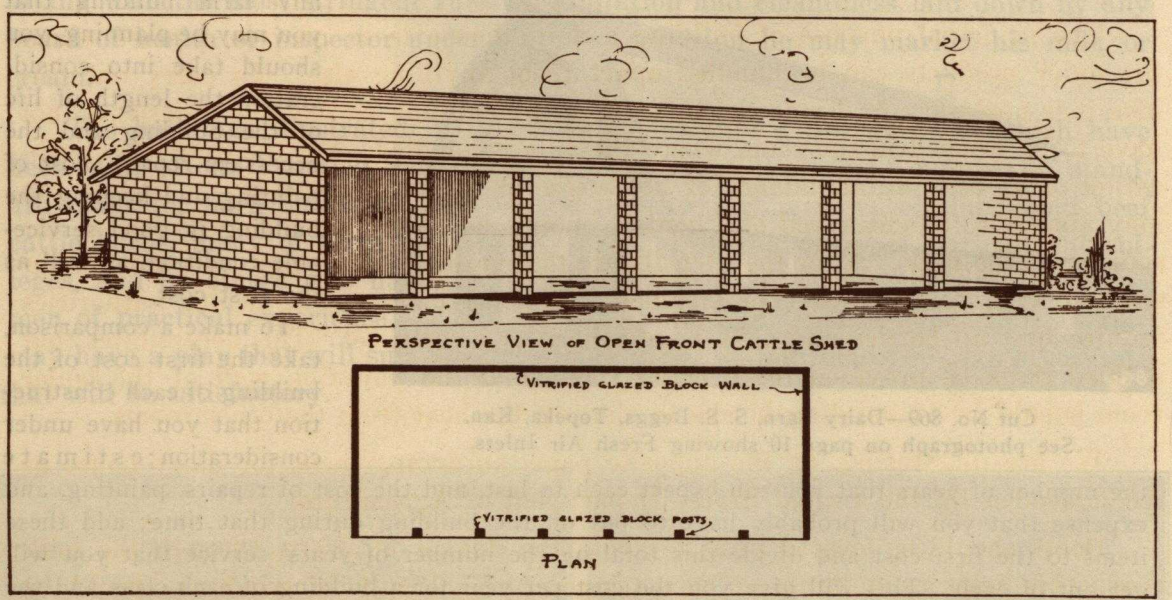
The average cost per year of service is the only true measure of the cost of a building. Everlasting Vitrified Salt Glazed Hollow Tile is lowest in cost because longest in life without upkeep expense.



Cut No. 784—Close view of wall of Beggs Barn, showing Fresh Air Inlets built into Tile Wall.

Cattle Feeding Sheds

Many cattlemen like open feeding sheds, where the stock may be fed in the day time, when the weather permits the cattle being out of doors during the winter. Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Blocks make the finest kind of a building for this purpose.



Cut No. 788.

Here is one that has been built by W. D. Corbin, of Merwin, Missouri. The open side, of course, faces the south, so that the sun warms up the interior. The tile walls effectually shut off the winds from the other directions, and provides ample protection during ordinary weather, allowing stock to get out of the barn for several hours during the day to obtain a healthful airing and exercise. See detail on page 31, showing how columns are made.

Milk Houses

One of the most important buildings on a dairy farm is the dairy house, or milk house. It is generally desirable to have the milk room located in a separate building, outside the barn and stables, although the dairy house is frequently connected with the barn by a passageway, thus avoiding the necessity of going out of doors in passing from the barn to the milk house.

The milk house should be located on that side of the barn from which the prevailing winds blow—that is, so that the prevailing winds will blow stable odors away from the milk house instead of toward it. When the two buildings are connected by a passageway, there should be a door at each end of this passageway to shut out all barn odors from the milk room.

This is the age of quality. Good products bring good prices. Good milk or cream must be handled in a **sanitary** milk house. Birmingham Vitrified Blocks meet the requirements. The Vitrified Clay cannot absorb moisture or odors; the tight joints leave no cracks where germs or dirt can find lodgment, and the smooth Glazed surface of the wall can be washed down daily or as often as necessary, keeping them absolutely clean and sanitary. A building of our material will easily comply with the rules of any health department or of any other official under whose supervision milk is marketed.

Arrangement of Milk House

The principal purpose of building a dairy house is to provide a place where the dairy products can be handled apart from anything else. To carry out this idea it is necessary to divide the interior of the building so that the utensils do not have to be washed in the room where the milk is handled. For the complete sterilization of utensils an abundance of hot water or steam is necessary; a pail or can may appear to be clean and still contain numerous bacteria which will hasten the souring of the milk. After the utensils are thoroughly cleaned they should be either scalded with boiling water or steamed. In some markets the health authorities require that all bottles and cans be sterilized by a steam jet. This necessitates that a third room be provided for a boiler room, and the partition wall of the boiler room should be of building blocks to shut off the heat from the other rooms.

We are illustrating, on the opposite page, an arrangement for dairy house as recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.

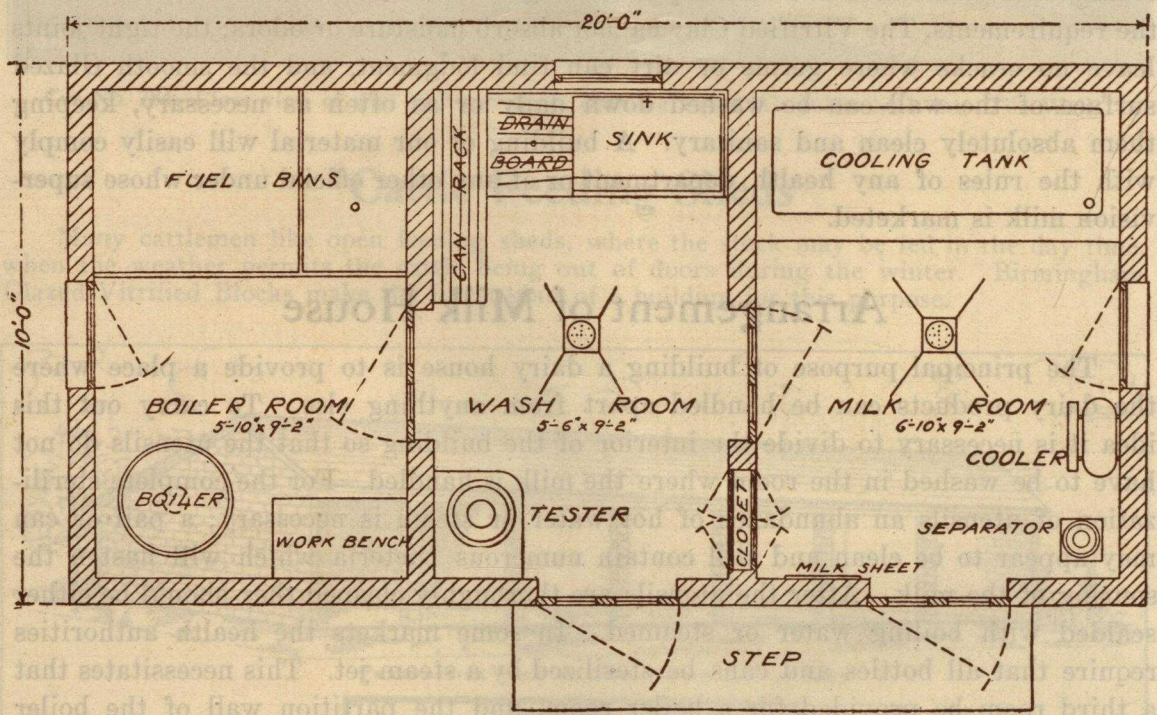
Doors should be located so as to avoid the danger of drafts through the milk room; this helps to maintain an even temperature. Plenty of windows should be placed so as to admit sunlight and fresh air. Ventilators in the roof are desirable, to keep the air in the milk room fresh and free from odors, and to carry away steam from the wash room.

A plentiful supply of cold running water should be provided if possible, as the dairyman can ill afford to spend his time carrying water for cooling the milk and washing utensils.

Plan For Milk House

The floor of the milk house should be preferably of glazed tile, or at least tile underneath with a coating of concrete on top, to guard against dampness. The floor should slope to a tile drain, to carry away water from flushing the floor. This drain should also be connected to the cooling tank, to carry away surplus water and to provide for draining and cleaning the tank.

It is not possible to plan a dairy house that will suit all conditions, but the one shown has been designed by the United States Department of Agriculture to meet the needs of the average dairy that ships either milk or cream. This plan is capable of considerable variation to adapt it for individual uses. For larger dairies the same plan may be used on a larger scale, each room being increased in size as may be necessary.



Cut No. 791—Plan for Milk House.

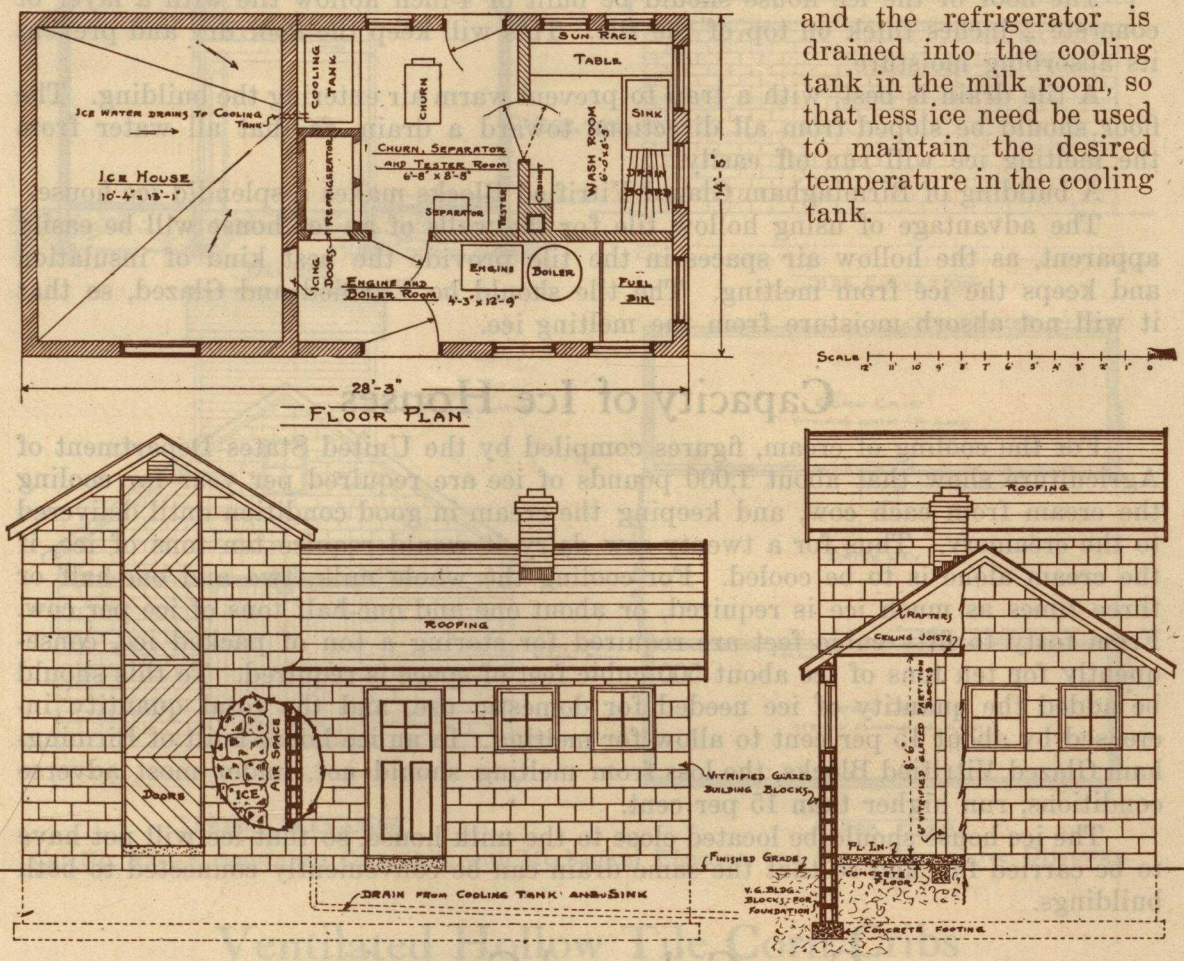
Manure Pits

Farmers are coming more and more to realize the importance of saving manure and not allowing any of it to go to waste. A manure pit is the best way to keep manure and not allow it to be blown or washed away, or lost through leaching by rain or snow.

Vitrified Building Blocks will make a good manure pit, easily and quickly built. Only a small number of blocks are required. Order a few extra blocks for this purpose when you are purchasing material for other farm buildings.

Ice Houses

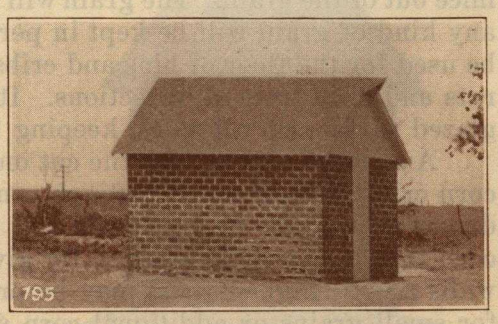
It is often found convenient to combine the ice house and the milk house into one building. This has a number of advantages in addition to saving the expense of one building, and less ice is required by this system. A convenient arrangement for a combined building of this sort is shown below. Ice water from the melting of ice in both the ice house and the refrigerator is drained into the cooling tank in the milk room, so that less ice need be used to maintain the desired temperature in the cooling tank.



Cuts Nos. 796 and 797—A Combined Ice House and Milk House.

An ample supply of ice is of greater economic importance in the country than in the city.

Not only is ice appreciated for the preservation of fresh meats, butter and other table supplies, but the production of high-grade domestic dairy products is almost impossible without it. Many markets to which milk is now shipped demand that it be cooled, before shipping, to a degree not attainable without the use of ice. In a cold climate the cost of harvesting and storing is not great compared with the comfort it brings.



Cut No. 795—Ice House, W. S. Adams, Blue Springs, Mo.

Arrangement of the Ice House

An ice house should be built nearly square, in order to keep the ice in as compact a body as possible. The cakes should be packed close together, to avoid circulation of air through the mass. Opinion is divided as to the necessity or advantage of a ventilator in the roof, when the walls are built of Glazed Tile. An opening for ventilation may be provided if desired.

The floor of the ice house should be built of 4-inch hollow tile with a layer of concrete 2 inches thick on top of the tile. This will keep the floor dry and prevent its absorbing moisture.

A tile drain is best, with a trap to prevent warm air entering the building. The floor should be sloped from all directions toward a drain, so that all water from the melting ice will run off easily.

A building of Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Blocks makes a splendid ice house.

The advantage of using hollow tile for the walls of an ice house will be easily apparent, as the hollow air spaces in the tile provide the best kind of insulation and keeps the ice from melting. The tile should be Vitrified and Glazed, so that it will not absorb moisture from the melting ice.

Capacity of Ice Houses

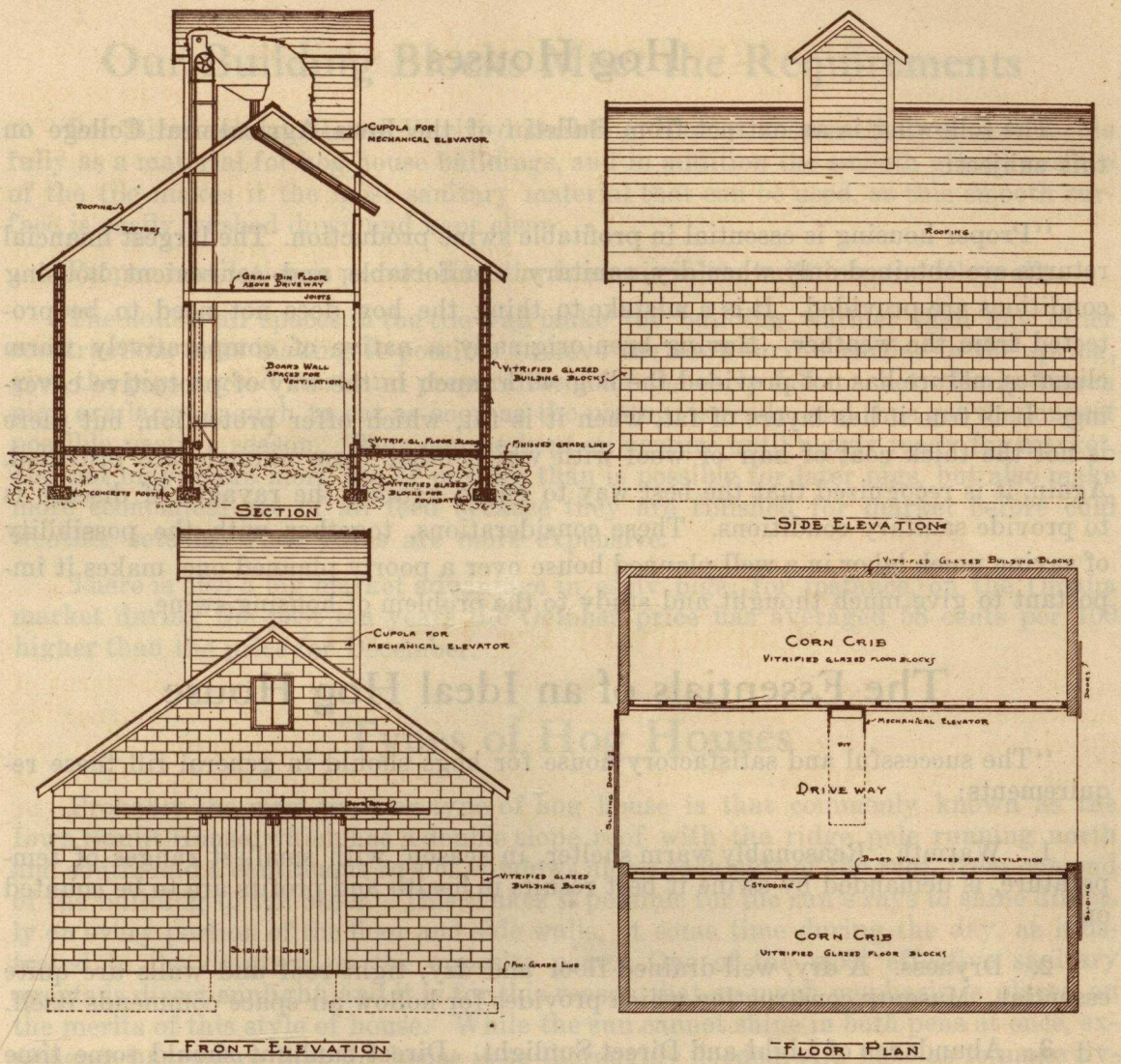
For the cooling of cream, figures compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture show that about 1,000 pounds of ice are required per year for cooling the cream from each cow, and keeping the cream in good condition until delivered to the creamery. Thus for a twenty-cow dairy it would require ten tons of ice, if the cream alone is to be cooled. For cooling the whole milk, two and one-half or three times as much ice is required, or about one and one-half tons of ice per cow. From forty to fifty cubic feet are required for storing a ton of packed ice, consequently for ten tons of ice about 500 cubic feet of space is required. To this should be added the quantity of ice needed for domestic use, and the total quantity increased by about 15 per cent to allow for melting. In an ice house built of Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Blocks, the loss from melting should not, under most adverse conditions, run higher than 15 per cent.

The ice house should be located close to the milk house, so that ice will not have to be carried far, and so that the same drain can be conveniently connected to both buildings.

Corn Cribs and Granaries

Vitrified Glazed Building Blocks will make you a good serviceable granary or corn crib, a building that is permanent and fireproof, and that will keep the rats and mice out of the grain. The grain will not stick to the smooth, glazed wall surface, and any kind of grain will be kept in perfect condition. The glazed hollow blocks can be used for the floor of bins and cribs as well as for the side walls, keeping out the rats and mice from all directions. It is easy to sweep out a bin having this smooth glazed surface on all sides, keeping it absolutely clean.

A square building like the cut on opposite page makes the finest kind of a double corn crib, with driveway through center. The inside wall of each crib, next to the driveway, may be built of open slat work, allowing plenty of air for the curing of corn that is not entirely dry. By giving the roof a steep pitch, or making the side walls a little higher, room may be provided for additional bins above the driveway, for small grains or additional corn storage. Mechanical elevators may be installed in the driveways, to hoist the grain into the bins, and save shoveling. In winter the driveway space may be used for storing wagons or implements if desired.



Cut No. 800—A convenient Corn Crib, with Mechanical Elevator, and Grain Bins above Driveway.

Ventilated Hollow Tile Corn Cribs

We are now making Ventilator Blocks to be placed in outer walls of corn cribs. This method results in air circulation and drying out of soft corn. It also prevents heating or molding. See Cut 1568, page 34.

Round Granaries

Round granaries may be built of our Vitrified Glazed Silo Blocks, which are similar to our Building Blocks, except that they are made curved, to lay up a circular wall. These round granaries are ideal for storing of small grains, or for corn where too great a capacity is not required. It is a fire-proof, rat-proof, permanent granary building.

Cut No. 799—Round Granary.

Hog Houses

The following is an extract from Bulletin of the Iowa Agricultural College on this subject:

"Proper housing is essential in profitable swine production. The largest financial returns are obtained only when dry, sanitary, comfortable and convenient housing conditions are provided. It is a mistake to think the hog does not need to be protected from the weather. Having been originally a native of comparatively warm climates, nature has not provided the hog with much in the way of protective covering. It is true it has layers of fat, when it is fat, which offer protection, but there is not the thick coat of hair or wool with which other farm animals are provided. Again, it is recognized that the best way to guard against the ravages of disease is to provide sanitary conditions. These considerations, together with the possibility of saving much labor in a well planned house over a poorly planned one, makes it important to give much thought and study to the problem of housing swine.

The Essentials of an Ideal Hog House

"The successful and satisfactory house for hogs should in general fill these requirements:

1. Warmth. Reasonably warm shelter, in season, with smallest ranges of temperature, is demanded by swine if best results in health and profits are to be counted on.

2. Dryness. A dry, well-drained floor and dry, tight roof and walls are quite essential. Masonry construction which provides for hollow air space commends itself.

3. Abundance of Light and Direct Sunlight. Direct sunlight should some time strike every part of the interior of the house daily, especially the floors of the pens in the special farrowing months of February, March and April.

4. Ventilation. An abundance of fresh, pure air of satisfactory humidity, provided without draft, is demanded.

5. Sanitation. The cleaning and disinfecting of the hog house is imperative; clean, dustless floors encourage healthfulness, especially as the hog always breathes, eats and drinks close to the ground.

6. Durability. In general, that building giving the longest continuous service is the most valuable.

7. Reasonably Low First Cost. Consistent with the service rendered, the initial cost per pen should be kept low.

8. Minimum Cost of Maintenance. A maximum of satisfactory service for the lowest possible upkeep charges, is the ideal.

9. Pleasing Appearance. To harmonize with the general agricultural surroundings; to be neat in architectural design, and to be sensible in construction, are the three leading considerations in planning for the attractiveness of the hog house."

Our Building Blocks Meet the Requirements

Our Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Building Blocks answer these requirements fully as a material for hog house buildings, and in addition the smooth glazed surface of the tile makes it the most sanitary material that can be used, as this smooth surface is easily washed down and kept clean.

Proper ventilation is provided by the fresh air inlets built into the tile walls.

The hollow air spaces in the tile wall make the building warmer than any other construction, thus making it possible to have the sows farrow earlier in the spring, give the pigs a good start and prepare them for the early fall market. Early March pigs are large enough to eat as soon as the pasture is ready, and thus get the longest possible pasture season. They can be kept on pasture until nearly ready for market, and not only make more use of pasture than is possible for later pigs, but also make more economical use of all feed because they are finished for market before cold weather sets in, when gains are more expensive.

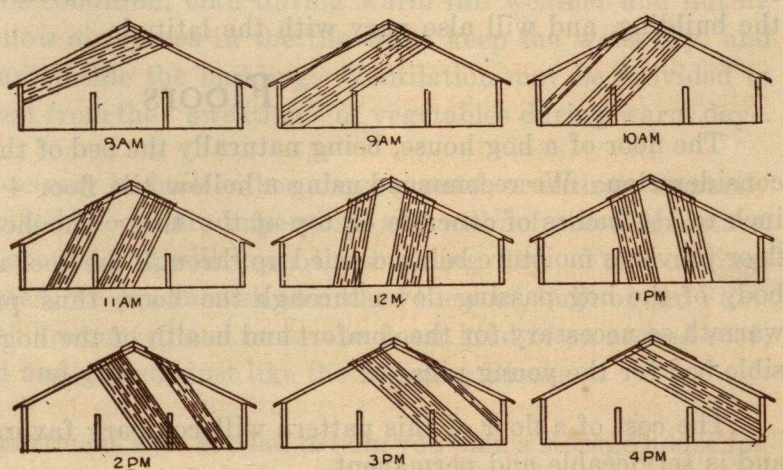
There is also a big market advantage in early pigs; for instance, on the Omaha market during the past ten years the October price has averaged 58 cents per 100 higher than the price for December.

Types of Hog Houses

Probably the most popular type of hog house is that commonly known as the Iowa Sunlit House, which has a double slope roof with the ridge pole running north and south, and a continuous row of windows along each side of the roof, from one end of the building to the other. This makes it possible for the sun's rays to shine directly on every portion of the floor and side walls, at some time during the day, as illustrated in the diagram on the opposite page. One of the most effective sanitary agents is direct sunlight, and it is for this reason that so much emphasis is placed on the merits of this style of house. While the sun cannot shine in both pens at once, experience has shown that the house is so thoroughly flooded with light as to make living conditions highly satisfactory.

Iowa Sunlit Hog House

Diagram showing how sun's rays traverse the floor of the Iowa type of hog house. During the early days of March, the sun shines on the floor of the west row of pens from 9:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. Direct sunlight shines into the east pens for a corresponding period during the afternoon.



Cut. No. 789.

Half-Monitor Type Hog House

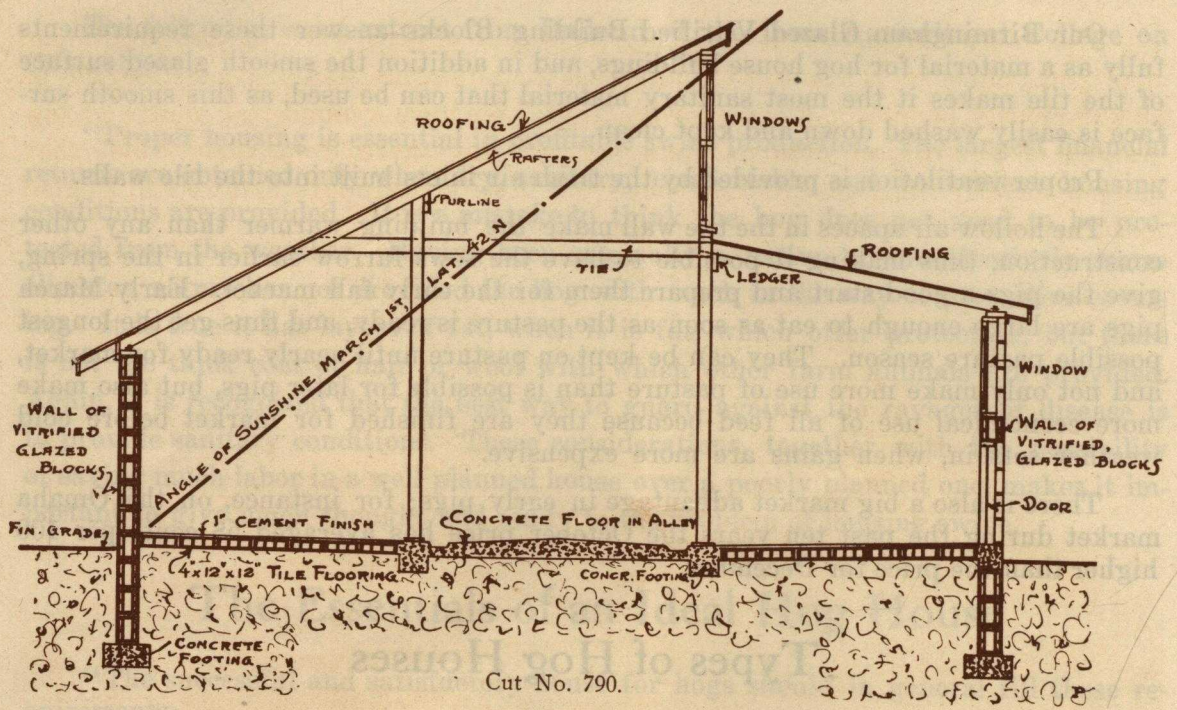


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Diagram showing angle of sun's rays on March 1st, and position in which sunlight strikes floor of pens at 10:00 a. m. and again at 2:00 p. m.

The Half-Monitor type of hog house is used extensively. This house runs east and west, and has two rows of windows, one row of windows lighting each row of pens. This style of building is liked particularly for early farrowing, because the upper row of windows may be placed at proper height to throw the sun's rays into the nests of the north row of pens, at the farrowing season. For example, in a hog house 20 feet wide, located anywhere in the latitude of Kansas or Missouri, if the sows are to farrow March 1st, the top of the windows should be 10 feet 6 inches from the floor, in order to have the sun's rays strike the nests, as shown in the diagram on this page. This height of course varies with the date of farrowing, with the width of the building, and will also vary with the latitude.

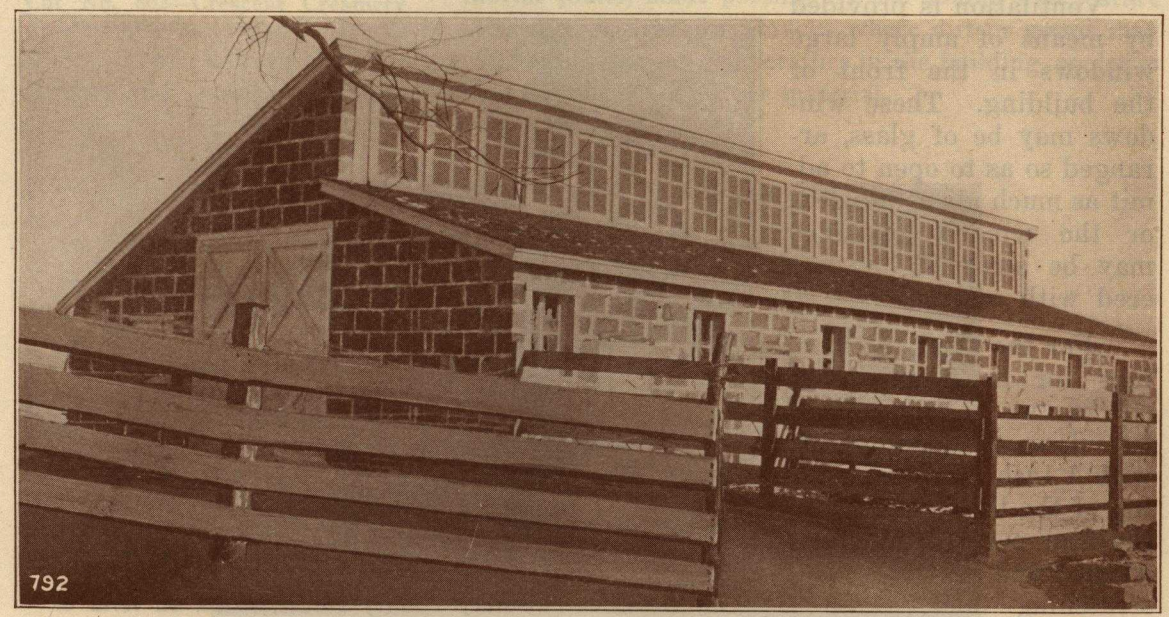
Floors

The floor of a hog house, being naturally the bed of the hog, must receive careful consideration. We recommend using a hollow tile floor 4 inches thick, with from 1 inch to 1½ inches of concrete on top of the tile. The hollow air space in the tile floor prevents moisture being carried up through the floor and prevents heat from the body of the hog passing down through the floor, thus providing the dryness and warmth so necessary for the comfort and health of the hog, and making the best possible bed for the young pigs.

The cost of a floor of this pattern will compare favorably with any other type, and is serviceable and permanent.

Interior Arrangement of Hog Houses

The interior arrangement of the hog house, size of pens, width of alley, location of doors, etc., of course is a matter of individual requirements and depends largely on how the owner handles and cares for his hogs. We have a number of ideas and suggestions on this subject, obtained from men who have worked out plans which they like particularly well; some of these may work in with your ideas, and we will be glad to have you write us fully on this subject.



Cut No. 792—Hog House on farm of W. M. Drennon, Barry Road, Mo.

Vegetable Storage Houses, or "Caves"

The finest kind of a storehouse for keeping vegetables can be built of Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Building Blocks. A building of this material will keep vegetables and fruits in the best of condition, both during warm fall weather and during cold winter weather; the hollow air spaces in the tile walls keep the walls dry, and maintain an even temperature inside the building. Ventilation may be provided to carry off the moisture and heat from the "sweating" of vegetables during warm days.

Buildings for this purpose may be built either above ground, or entirely or partly below the surface. The Vitrified Blocks are impervious and will not absorb moisture, therefore can be used in the ground and will keep the building dry. For buildings partly or entirely below ground, we can furnish an arched tile roof, built of our Vitrified Glazed Silo Blocks, which are curved and make the finest kind of an arched roof; these silo blocks are vitrified and glazed, just like the Building Blocks.

Our Farm Buildings Department will be glad to help you plan a storage house for your needs, and explain its construction, including the arched tile roof.

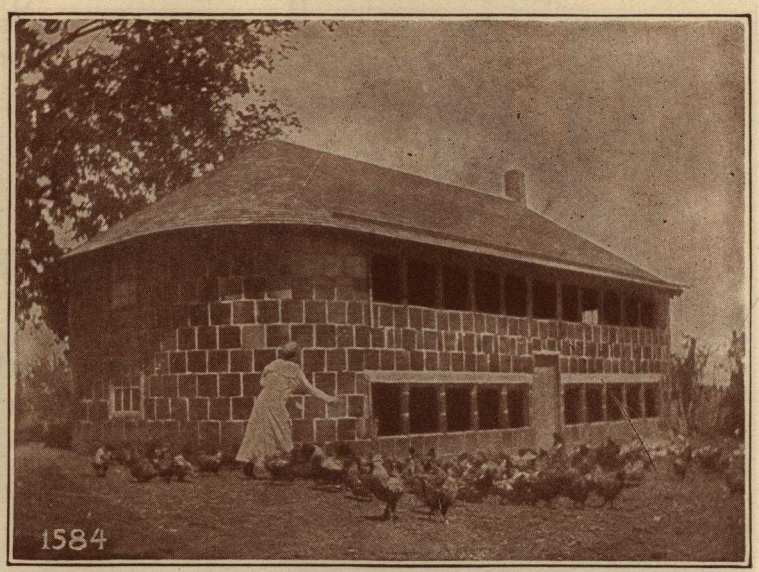
Poultry Houses

Every poultry raiser wants hens to lay when prices are high. To get the minimum egg production in cold weather, you must have a good poultry house. It must be warm, light, well ventilated, free from mites and pests.

An ideal poultry house can be built of Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Blocks. The hollow air spaces in the tile walls insulate the building, maintaining an even temperature; never gets too warm in the day time or too cold at night. The Glazed surface of the tile and the tight mortar joints furnish no lodging place for mites, and rats or other destructive pests cannot gnaw their way through.

Ventilation is provided by means of amply large windows in the front of the building. These windows may be of glass, arranged so as to open to admit as much air as desired; or the window openings may be screened, or covered with muslin.

For the floor, in buildings for hens and older chicks, we recommend a tile floor 4 inches thick, with 1 inch of concrete on top of the tile. This keeps the floor perfectly dry and warm, and is an ideal scratching floor, through which rats and other pests cannot burrow.



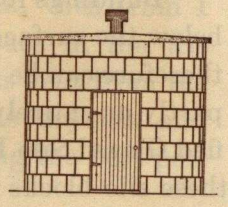
Cut No. 1584—Two-story Poultry House, 44x20, on farm of A. C. Rust, Hardin, Mo. Poultry netting extends across the window openings.

For the floor of incubator and brooder rooms, we recommend using glazed tile, which may be more easily and more thoroughly cleaned, keeping the sanitary condition to the highest possible standard, for the health of the small chicks.

Care should be taken to arrange all fixtures so that all parts of the building may be thoroughly cleaned at regular intervals. It is well to have the roost perches so built that they can be removed, for cleaning the dropping floor. One plan which has several advantages is to suspend the entire fixtures, roosts, nest, etc., from the rafters; by this plan none of the fixtures touch the wall, which aids in keeping down vermin.

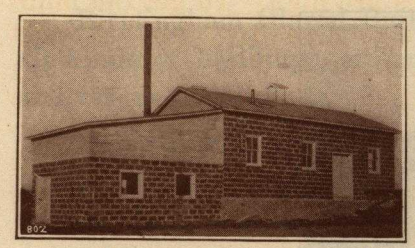
Smoke Houses

In a smoke house built of Birmingham Glazed Blocks, you can cure meats in the good old-fashioned way that insures such a fine flavor. All danger of fire is eliminated. The Glazed tile walls are easily kept clean, and in a sanitary condition. The building makes a good store room for meats during the entire winter. Can be made either square or round.



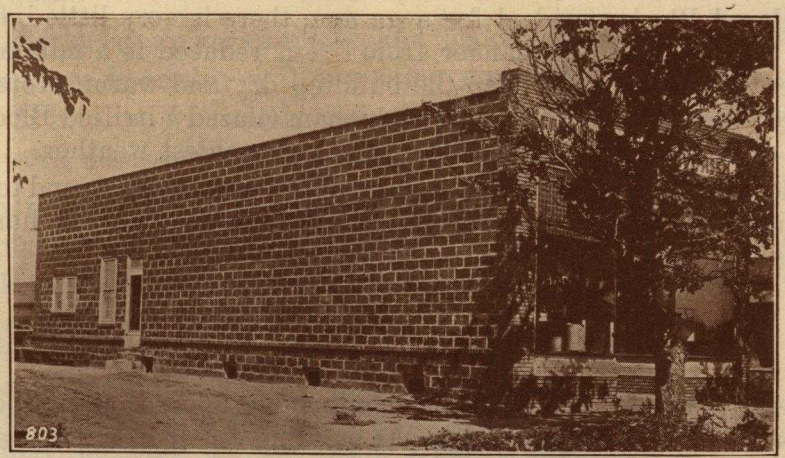
Cut No. 804—Round Smoke House built of Birmingham Glazed Blocks.

Creamery Buildings



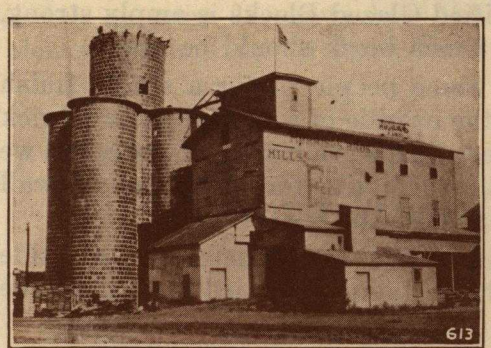
Cut No. 802—Crescent Creamery Co. Building, Linwood, Kan.

If there is one building more than others that needs to be always clean and sanitary, it is a creamery. Birmingham Glazed Blocks are ideal for this purpose. Being Vitrified and Glazed the tile walls cannot absorb odors which might affect the quality of the product. The smooth glazed surface of the walls may be easily washed down and kept absolutely clean at all times. The tight mortar joints, made possible by the double wall feature of our block, leaves no cracks where dirt or germs may collect. The hollow air spaces in the walls give an even temperature in the building, cooler in summer and warmer in winter than a building of any other material.



Cut No. 803—Creamery Station and Warehouse Building, Farmers' Co-operative Association, Windom, Kan.

Elevators and Grain Storage Tanks

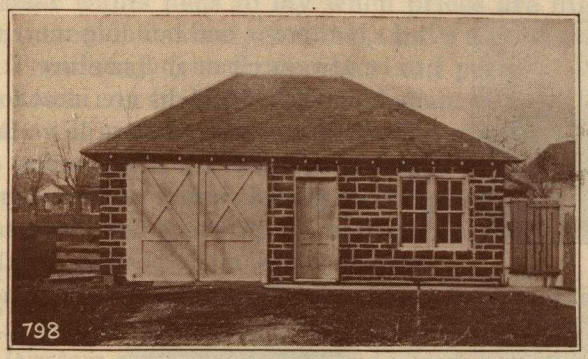


Cut No. 613—Morrison Bros.' Mills, Jerferson, Okla. Grain Tanks of Glazed Blocks.

Vitrified Glazed Blocks are being used extensively in many parts of the country, for elevators and storage tanks for grain. The entire plant may be built of Vitrified Glazed Blocks, the regular Building Blocks being used for the walls of the head house, machinery room, and all buildings; the storage tanks and grain bins are built of the curved Silo Blocks, also Vitrified and Glazed. This makes a fireproof plant, of attractive and pleasing appearance, and the smooth glazed wall surface is a big advantage in an elevator.

The Silo Blocks for grain tanks are designed to hold reinforcing rods to carry the outward pressure of the grain, and we furnish with the blocks the necessary reinforcing for any size grain tanks.

Garages and Machine Sheds



Cut No. 798—Garage, C. A. Dauwalter, Deepwater, Mo.

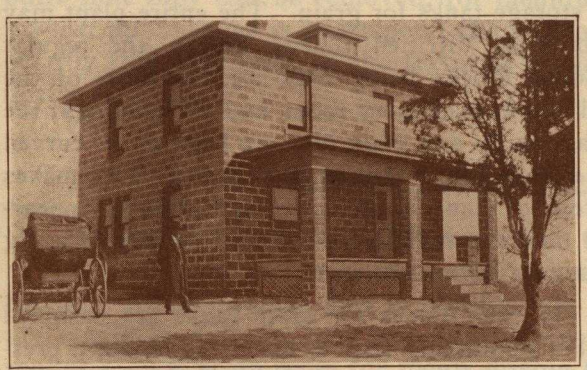
Everyone realizes the importance of properly housing an automobile. A building of our Glazed Blocks is ideal for a garage; there is very little inflammable material about the building, the danger from fire is reduced to a minimum. The hollow air spaces in the tile walls keep the building dry and warm, protecting the motor against freezing. In a building of Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Blocks, it is never necessary to drain the radiator, except in the very coldest weather.

These blocks are also admirably adapted for machine sheds and tool houses. At the present high and increasing prices of farm implements, one can hardly afford to leave his tools without the best of protection.

Residences

A Hollow Tile residence is the most comfortable home that can be built, as the hollow air spaces in the tile walls make the building cooler in summer and warmer in winter than walls of any other material. In addition the building is fire-proof and vermin-proof, requires no paint, never needs repairs, presents an attractive appearance, and is a permanent building.

The Vitrified Glazed Blocks make a pleasing appearance in a residence building, and are especially attractive in the bungalow type of house so popular at the present time. The dark chocolate color of the blocks, and their smooth surface, blend harmoniously with the trimming and decorations, with pleasing effect. For a one story house of average size, the 6-inch wall of the Vitrified Glazed Blocks is amply strong, and for larger buildings or for two stories, the 8-inch block should be used.



Cut No. 1341—Residence, H. J. Meierotto, Clinton, Mo.

Some people prefer a stucco finish for the outside of a residence, or a brick veneer. This is a matter of taste, and we can furnish tile for this kind of wall when desired.

In either case, plaster on the inside of the building is applied directly on the tile.

The cost of a Hollow Tile house is little if any greater than any other construction, and with its many advantages, you should give our material serious consideration.

Vitrified Building Blocks for Foundations

Birmingham Glazed Building Blocks are admirably adapted for foundations for all kinds of buildings, either residences, farm buildings of any kind, or warehouse and business buildings.

Being Vitrified, the blocks are impervious, cannot absorb water, and therefore will not scale off or disintegrate, and are unaffected by freezing and thawing. They will last forever when used below the surface of the ground, as well as in walls above ground.

Where a basement under the building is desired, the blocks are particularly desirable, as they insure a warm, dry basement absolutely shutting out all dampness, and keep an even temperature, cooler in summer and warmer in winter than any other kind of wall.

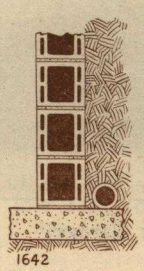
Building Blocks lay up very rapidly, and make an economical foundation wall. Their cost compares favorably with any other material used for this purpose. The square blocks fit into the wall easily and quickly; no breaking to fit as with stone, and no form work necessary as is the case with concrete foundations.

For ordinary buildings, a foundation wall 8 inches thick, built of the 8 x 8 x 16 blocks, is amply strong. For some large residences, we have built a foundation wall 12 inches thick, made by placing an 8 x 8 x 16 and a 4 x 8 x 16 block side by side, alternating the courses to break joints and tie the wall together.

Where extra strength is required in a foundation wall, piers or pilasters may be built as required, out of the blocks themselves, by using corner blocks which have the openings running vertical, and filling them with concrete. This makes a solid post 16 inches square, in which reinforcing rods may be run if desired. A detail sketch on page 28 shows how the blocks are laid up to form these pilasters.

Cut No. 811—Residence A. H. Klepper, Mt. Washington, Mo. Foundation of Vitrified Glazed Blocks, Upper Walls of Hollow Tile with Stucco Finish.

Vitrified Drain Tile Around Foundation

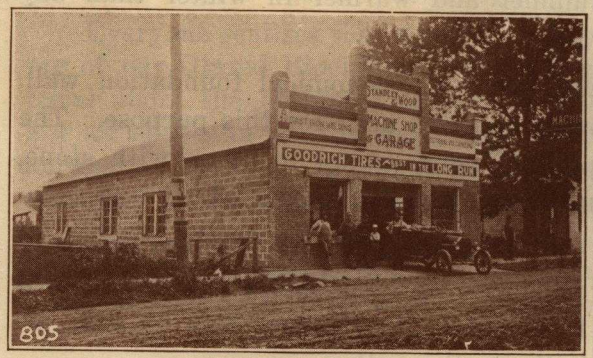


Where a foundation encloses a basement a Dickey Vitrified tile drain should be laid around the footing of the foundation wall to prevent dampness in the basement. This should be done whether the wall is Hollow Tile, Concrete or Stone. Our 4-inch Vitrified Drain Tile is laid with open joints outside the wall, draining to an outlet on lower ground or into an underground gravel sink pit. This method avoids flooding of basement floor and disagreeable dampness.

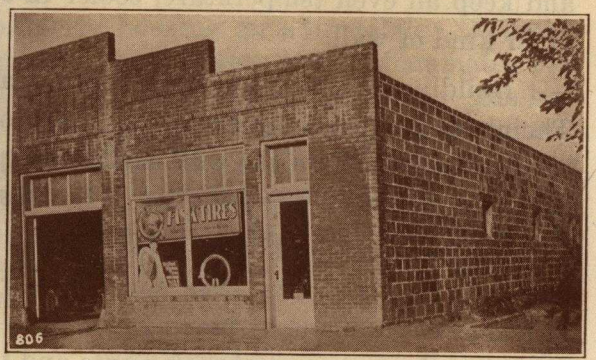
Building Blocks for the Town

Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Building Blocks are used in town as well as in the country, for foundations, for residences and small garages, as well as for store and business buildings, warehouses and garage buildings. The glazed blocks have been received with special favor for public garage buildings, a large number being built of our blocks.

The Vitrified Glazed Blocks present a neat and pleasing appearance in the finished wall, and make an attractive, serviceable building, of permanent construction, at an economical expense.

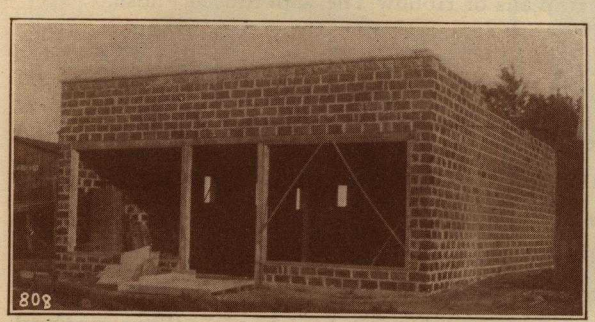


Cut No. 805—Stanley & Wood Garage, Pattonsburg, Mo.

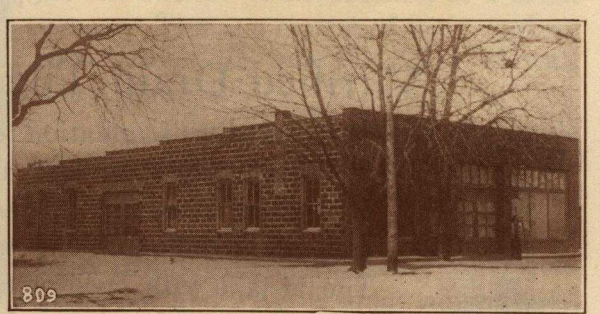


Cut No. 806—M. J. Bengston Garage, Windom, Kan.

For garages, warehouses, etc., it is easy to arrange a building 50 to 75 feet wide, with no posts in the interior of the building to cut up the floor space. This is done by using trusses or steel girders to carry the weight of the roof, leaving the entire floor space clear and unobstructed. The ends of these girders or trusses are supported by piers or pilasters, built out of the blocks themselves. A detail sketch on page 31 shows how the blocks are laid up to form these pilasters. By running reinforcing rods in these pilasters they can be made as strong as required. They have been used for a 50 foot span, without any reinforcing steel in the pilasters.



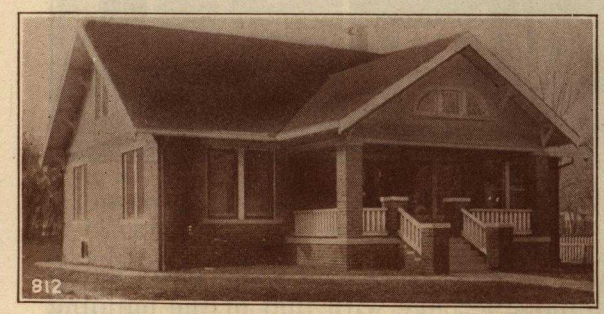
Cut No. 808—Store Building, Deepwater, Mo.



Cut No. 809—Huddleson & Funk Garage. Powhattan, Kan.

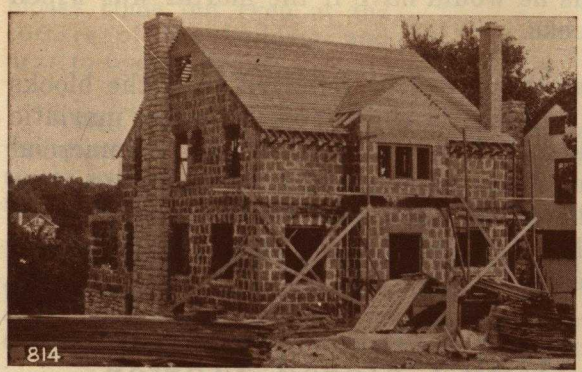
Residences Finished With Stucco

Occasionally the builder of a residence prefers the appearance of a stucco finish on the outside face of the wall, and for such cases we furnish our Vitrified Building Block with the faces scored or roughened, so that stucco may be applied directly on the outside face of the tile wall and plaster on the inside.



Cut No. 812—Residence, Brick Veneer on Hollow Tile, C. A. Dauwalter, Deepwater, Mo.

Cut No. 879—Residence, Hollow Tile, Finished with Stucco, J. B. Irving, Kansas City, Mo.



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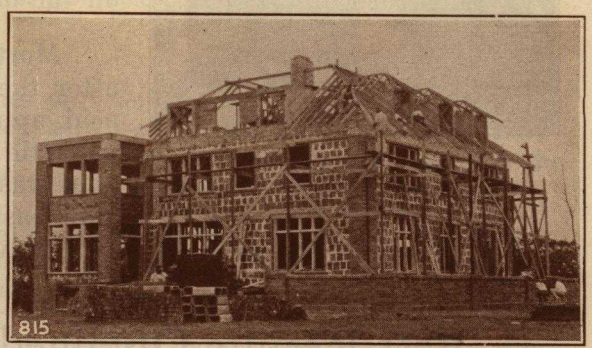
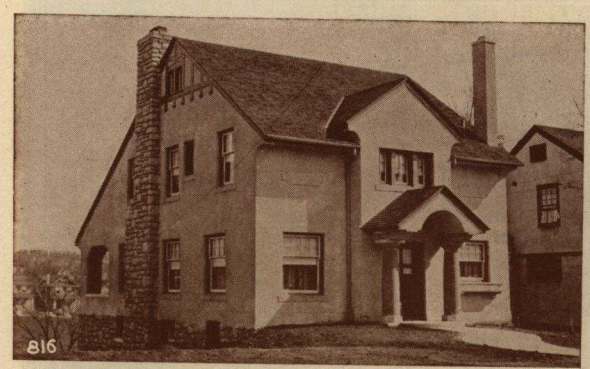


Cut No. 815.

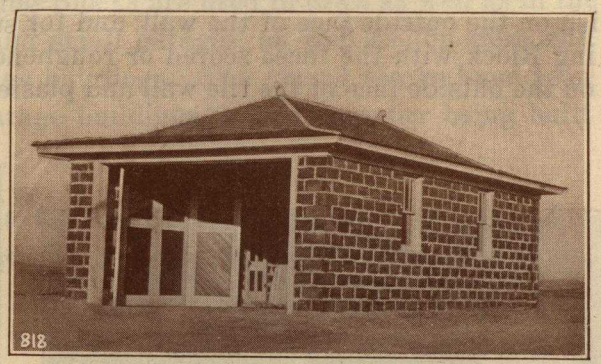


Cut No. 816—Residence, Stucco Finish on Hollow Tile, John Ford, 4001 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo., During Construction and After Completed.

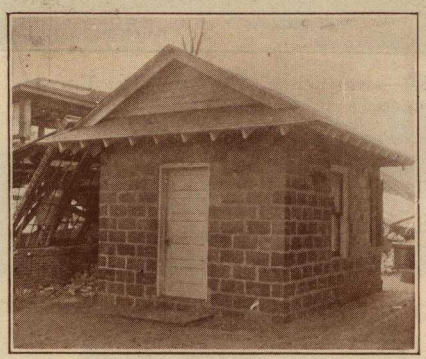
Cut No. 817—Residence, Stucco Finish on Hollow Tile, I. B. Dunlap, 53d and Belleview, Kansas City, Mo., During Construction and After Completed.

Keep Walls Clean

Care should be taken in laying up walls of these Glazed Building Blocks, to avoid getting mortar stains on the surface of the blocks. Mortar spots or streaks where the mortar has run down from the joint above, spoil the appearance of the building, and this can easily be avoided by using care, by having the mortar quite thick or stiff, so that it will not run easily, and by wiping off the surface of each course of blocks as it is laid, using a piece of gunny sack, old carpet or heavy cloth.



Cut No. 818—Garage, George Hundertmark, Lincoln, Kan.



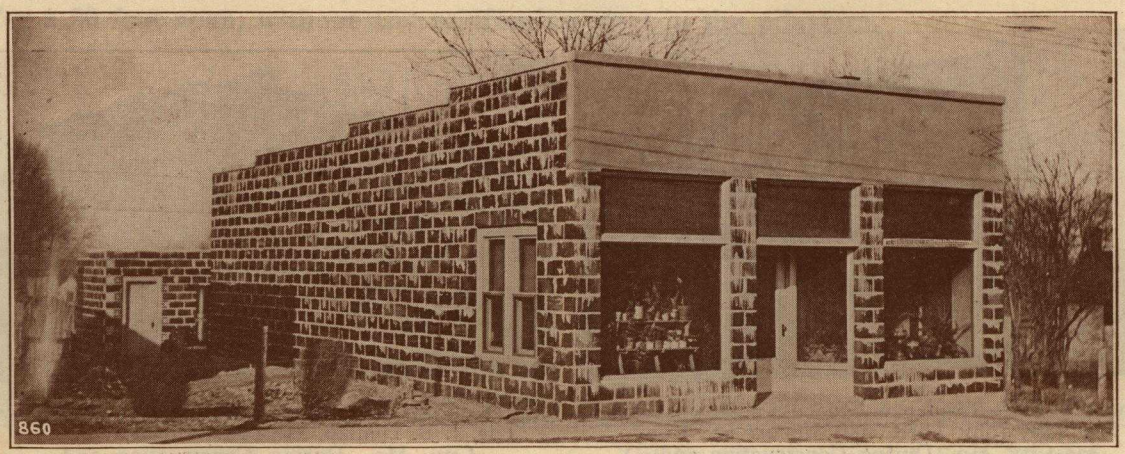
Cut No. 1340—Building of Hollow Tile, Central City Park, Macon, Ga. (Note collapse of adjoining building, caused by a storm, which did not affect the hollow tile building.)

Contrast the appearance of the nice clean building at the top of the page with that of the building below. In the lower building the mason was not careful, and the result is the building looks spotted, and the owner did not get as nice or attractive a building as he would have if the mortar was wiped off the blocks.

Mortar stains can be removed from the blocks after the building is completed, by using muriatic acid, applied with a stiff scrub brush. Commercial muriatic acid can be obtained from any drug store at a small expense, and cuts the mortar spots off quite easily. The muriatic acid should not be placed in a tin vessel.

Best Results Obtained With Colored Mortar

A pleasing effect is obtained by using a dark gray, brown or black mortar. This adds much in appearance and will assist in keeping the wall clean.



Cut No. 860—Urich Electric Light & Power Co. Building, Urich, Mo.

Details of Construction

We are showing herewith some of the general details of construction of buildings from Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Building Blocks.

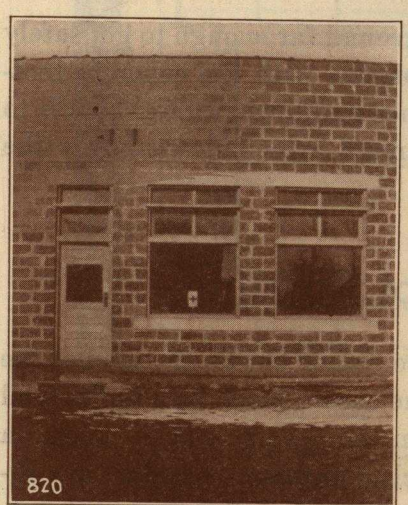
If any other points come up in connection with any building that you are planning we will be glad to have you write us fully, and we will explain the best method of construction.

In starting to lay the blocks in the wall of a building, we recommend that the mason first lay the first course of blocks along on top of the foundation, loose without mortar joints, and space the blocks so as to come out even at the ends of the wall. He can then vary his mortar joints, making them narrower or wider as may be necessary, to make the blocks come out even at the corners of the building and next to openings.

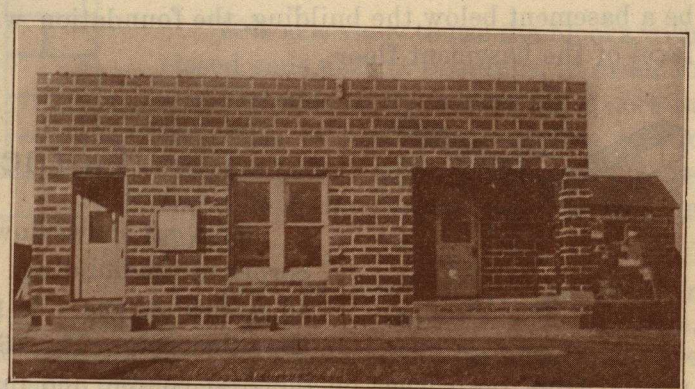
Cut No. 793—Telephone Exchange Building, Deepwater, Mo.

With a little practice, a mason soon becomes proficient in laying the blocks, and can put them up rapidly. In nearly all communities there are now masons who have had experience in laying Hollow Tile blocks, and we will be glad to assist you in securing the services of one of these experienced men, who can put your building up in first-class shape.

Care should be taken to see that the vertical mortar joints are tight. Getting the greatest amount of satisfaction out of a hollow tile building depends on having every joint tight, and you should therefore watch the mason, and see that he gets the joints well filled with mortar. If there are any joints left open after the wall is finished, he should go back over them and point them up, and see that every joint is completely filled with mortar, from the bottom to the top. With the broad, double wall of the block to hold the mortar, it is easy to get tight joints, by using a little care and plenty of mortar.

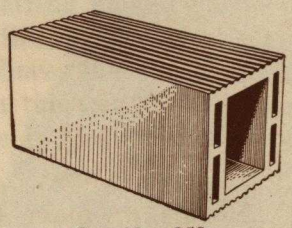


Cut No. 820—Newspaper Office and Printing Plant, The Amsterdam Enterprise, Amsterdam, Mo.

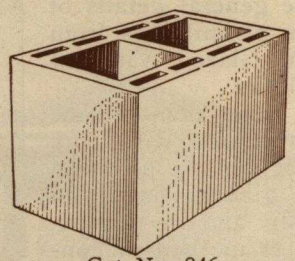


Cut No. 821—Factory Office Building, Deepwater, Mo.

Vitrified Salt Glazed Building Blocks



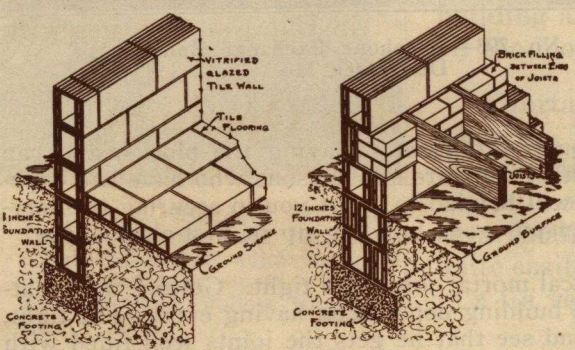
Cut No. 858.



Cut No. 846.

The Block shown at the left, that is used for the walls, is the regular 8 x 8 x 16 block, having openings running horizontally.

The Block shown at the right is the Corner Block, having the openings running vertical; this block is used at the corners of the buildings, and next to windows and door openings.

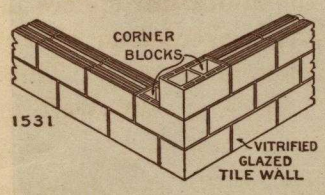


Cut No. 832.

Foundations

In putting in foundation walls of Buildings Blocks, it is well to put in a concrete footing 6 inches or 8 inches deep, to form a level base on which to lay the first course of blocks. This concrete footing should be about 6 inches wider than the thickness of the tile wall, that is, extending out about 3 inches on each side of the tile wall.

The foundation wall should extend down into the ground far enough to get safely below the frost line. Two courses or three courses of blocks, with the concrete footing, will generally be deep enough. Of course in residence buildings, where there is to be a basement below the building, the foundation wall must extend down below the level of the basement floor.



Cut No. 1531.

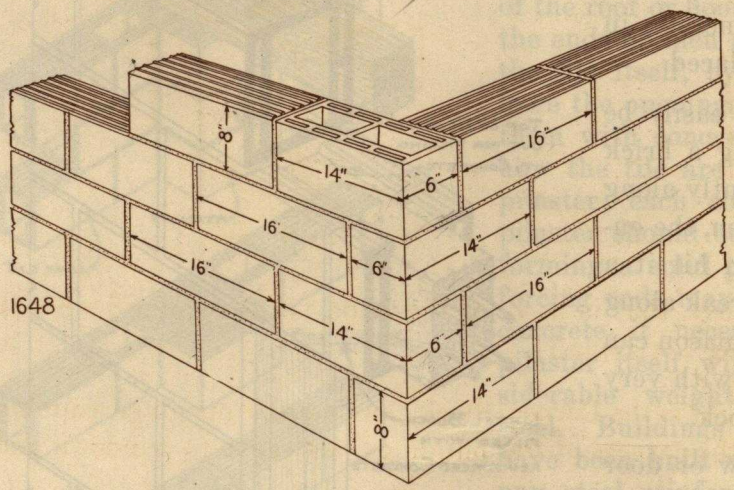
Corner of Building

This cut shows how the corner blocks are used at the corner of the building. The corner block lays in the wall 16 inches on one side from the corner, and 8 inches on the other side. The 16-inch dimension is laid in one direction from the corner on the first course, and in the other direction from the corner on the second course, thus breaking joints 8 inches, or just one-half the length of the block.

15 ¢ 5 x 8 x 12 Reg Face
25 ¢ 8 x 8 x 16 Glazed

Walls of 6x8x16 Building Blocks

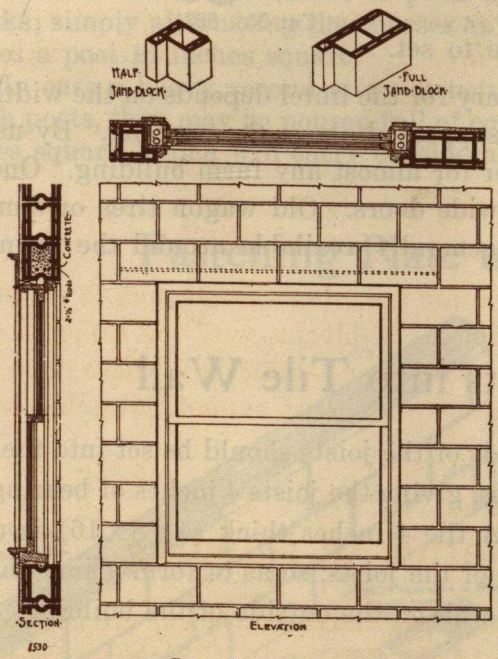
22½ ¢ Glazed



Cut No. 1648.

In building a wall 6 inches thick from the 6x8x16 blocks, the 6 inch dimension of the corner block of course shows on one side of the corner on each course. To match this we make the 6 inch corner block for turning the corner of the wall, 14 inches long instead of 16 inches. This 14 inch length of corner block breaks joints with the 6 inch dimension on the next course, just 8 inches, or one-half of the length of the next regular block in the wall. This is illustrated in Cut No. 1648 herewith.

Detail of Blocks Around Window Openings



Cut No. 1530.

In order to get a solid dead end wall next to a window or door opening without the openings in the tile being exposed, the corner block is used next to the window on the first course, and on the alternate course a half length tile set on end is used. The window frame is then fitted up against this solid end of the wall, and it is easy to get a good tight fit around the window.

It is necessary to use the blocks with closed ends next to openings, in order to seal the ends of the hollow air spaces in the wall, to prevent circulation of air into the hollow space in the wall. Thus the "dead air" space in the wall is formed.

For the lintel above the door or window, the blocks are filled with concrete, in which reinforcing rods are run. For an ordinary window or door opening, two ¾ inch rods will be sufficient. See detail on opposite page showing how lintels are built.

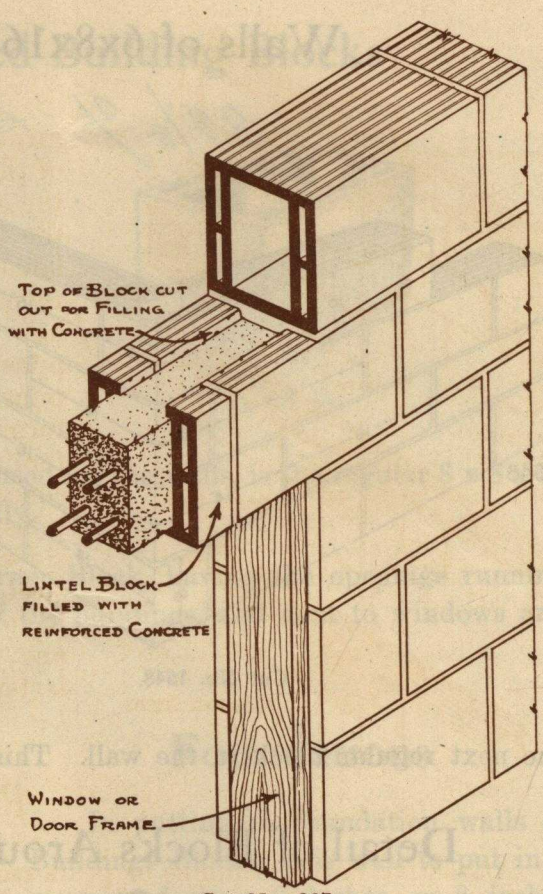
Of course for lintels above extra wide doors, it necessary to use angle irons, or steel of some sort, to support the blocks above the opening.

Lintels Above Openings

For lintels across doors and windows, the first course of blocks above the opening is filled with concrete, in which reinforcing rods are placed.

The top of the block can easily be broken out as shown, by using a brick hammer; first tap the block gently along the line where it is to be broken, the entire length of the block; then hit it a quick, sharp blow and it will break along this line. After a few trials a mason can break the blocks at this point with very little danger of spoiling a block.

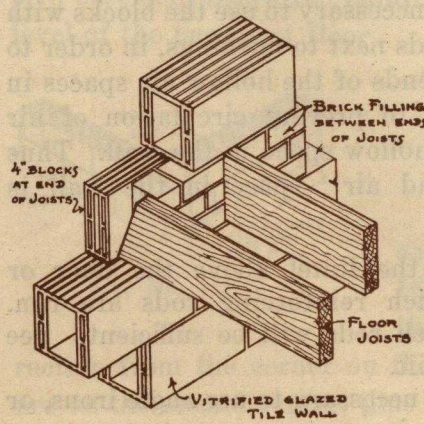
The frame for the window or door is set into place, and this course of lintel blocks laid on this framework over the opening; then the reinforcing rods are inserted in the blocks, and they are poured full of concrete. For a wide doorway it will of course be necessary to support the frame work in the center of the opening, until the concrete has had time to set.



Cut No. 827.

The amount of steel reinforcing necessary for the lintel depends on the width of the opening, and on the height of wall to be supported above the opening. By using heavy iron, a lintel can be built in this manner for almost any farm building. One of our customers used old railroad iron for his wide doors. Old wagon tires or similar iron, which can be used for this purpose, is generally available around the farm, or at the local blacksmith shop.

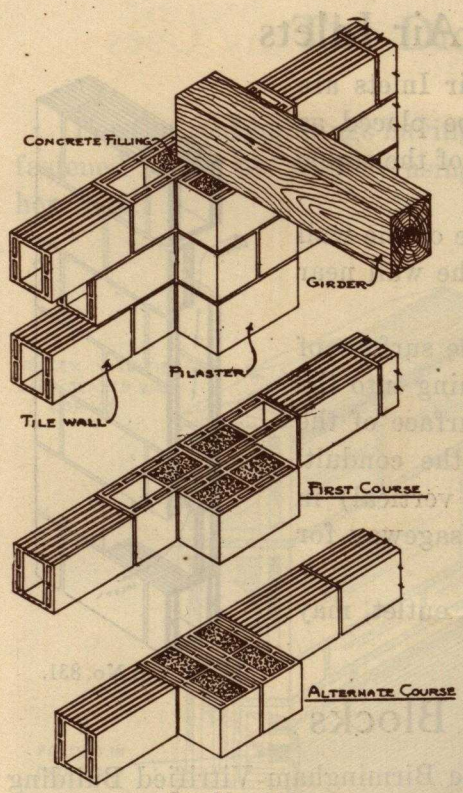
Setting Ends of Joists into Tile Wall



Cut No. 825.

The ends of the joists should be set into the tile wall 4 inches, giving the joists 4 inches of bearing on tile wall. A tile 4 inches thick (4 x 8 x 16) is used at the ends of the joists, so as to form a smooth unbroken tile wall on the outside of the building.

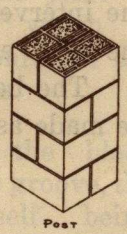
The space between the ends of the joists is then filled in with 4 inch blocks, or with brick. In case of heavy floor load, corner blocks filled with concrete can be used under the ends of the joists, to give a better bearing.



Cut No. 828.

Pilaster Construction

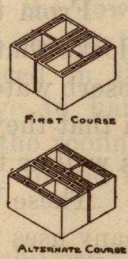
For wide span buildings, where heavy girders or trusses are needed to carry the weight of the roof or floor, piers or pilasters to support the ends of such girders are easily built out of the tile itself, by using corner blocks, which have the openings running vertical, and filling them with concrete. The cut herewith shows how the tile are laid in the wall to form the pilaster; each course of blocks forming the pilaster should be filled with concrete as laid, forming a solid post 16 inches square. Reinforcing rods may be run in this concrete if necessary, but the pilaster itself will carry a considerable weight without any steel. Buildings 50 feet wide have been built without putting any steel reinforcing in the pilaster.



Porch Columns

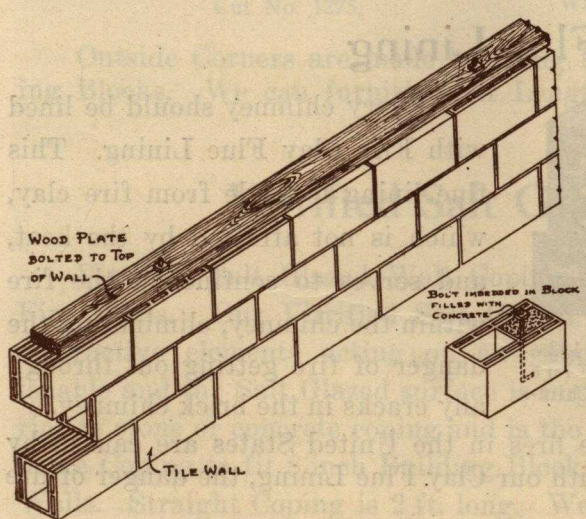
Attractive Porch Columns or posts can be built out of the Corner Blocks; simply alternating the courses as shown in the sketch herewith, makes a post 16 inches square.

In case a heavy second story structure is to be supported by the porch posts, they may be poured full of concrete, making a solid post 16 inches square, which will carry considerable weight.



Cut No. 829.

Fastening Plate to Top of the Wall



Cut No. 830.

For fastening the plate to the top of the tile wall, a good plan is to place corner blocks about every 5th or 6th block in the top course of tile in the wall. These corner blocks have the openings running vertical, and after being laid in the wall they are filled with concrete. ¾-inch bolts should be placed in the concrete as it is poured into these blocks; bolts with large heads should be used, or the lower end of the bolt may be bent over to form a hook. The bolt should be long enough to extend up through the timber plate placed along the top of the tile wall, and on the upper end of the bolt place a large washer, and screw the nut down tight.

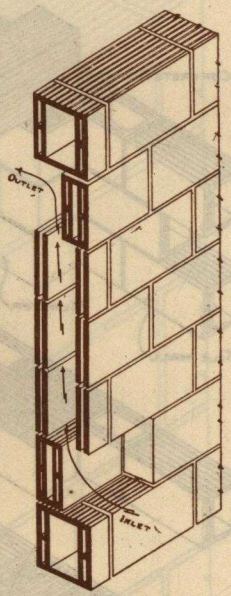
Ventilators or Fresh Air Inlets

The sketch herewith shows how the Fresh Air Inlets are built into the tile wall. These ventilators may be placed as close together as necessary, along the entire length of the stable wall, in order to provide plenty of fresh air.

Notice the air enters the conduit on the outside of the wall near the ground, and comes out on the inside of the wall near the top, thus avoiding drafts.

Using a 4 inch block (4 x 8 x 16) on the inside surface of the wall at the inlet of the conduit, leaves an opening into the conduit, and a 4 inch tile placed on the outside surface of the wall in the same manner forms an outlet from the conduit. Using corner block (having the opening running vertical) in the intervening course, forms an unobstructed passageway for the air to enter the building.

The height, or distance between the inlet and outlet, may be made as high as desired.



Cut No. 831.

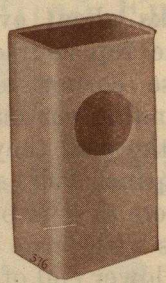
Vitrified Unglazed Blocks

From time to time we accumulate some of the Birmingham Vitrified Building Blocks that are not glazed. These unglazed blocks are thoroughly vitrified, will not absorb water, and are good serviceable material, differing from the glazed blocks only in that they have failed to take the salt glaze in burning. They of course do not look as well as the glazed blocks, on account of not having the glazed finish on the outside.

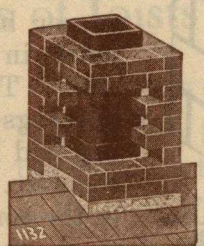
These Vitrified Unglazed Blocks we can of course sell at a lower price, and for many uses they are practically as good as the Glazed Blocks. This is the grade generally used for foundations, below the surface of the ground, and for any buildings where appearance is not as important as service, they are entirely satisfactory. The unglazed blocks themselves make a good looking building, but do not have the rich appearance of the glazed blocks.

Fire Clay Flue Lining

Cut No. 378—Straight Flue Lining.



Cut No. 376—Opening for Pipe.



Cut No. 1132. Showing Flue Lining in Chimney.

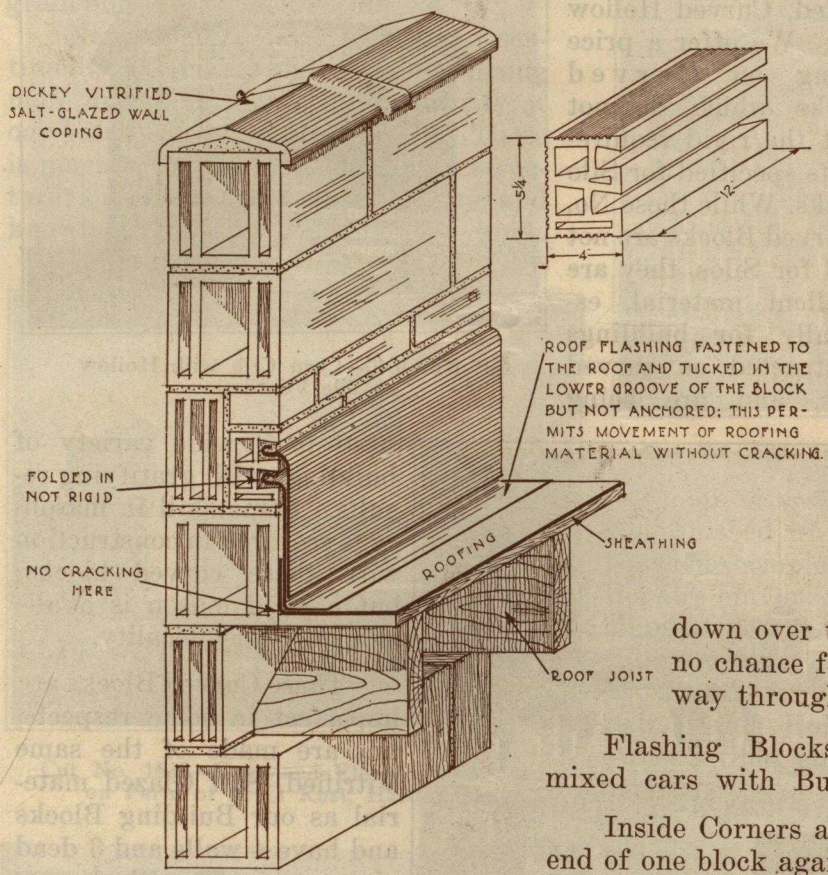
Every chimney should be lined with Fire Clay Flue Lining. This flue lining is made from fire clay, which is not affected by the heat, and serves to confine all the fire within the chimney, eliminating the danger of fire getting out through any cracks in the brick chimney.

Over twenty per cent of all residence fires in the United States are caused by defective flues. By lining the chimney with our Clay Flue Lining, the danger of fire from this source is absolutely eliminated.

Made in all sizes for fitting inside brick chimneys.

The Dickey Flashing Block

For flat roof buildings having a fire wall above the roof, the roofing should be fastened to the tile wall by using the Dickey Flashing Block, illustrated in the cut herewith.



Cut No. 1275.

This Flashing Block provides the surest and most economical method of joining the roofing to the wall, and getting a water-tight joint at this point, which is often the source of annoying leaks.

Notice the block has a double groove, the roofing itself being tucked into the lower groove and an extra flashing placed in the upper groove to hang down over the edge of the roofing; no chance for any water to find its way through.

Flashing Blocks can be shipped in mixed cars with Building Blocks.

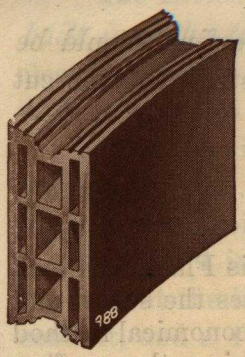
Inside Corners are made by butting the end of one block against the face of another, with grooves matching.

Outside Corners are made by using two of our special Mitered Corner Flashing Blocks. We can furnish Half Length Blocks when required.

Vitrified Salt Glazed Wall Coping

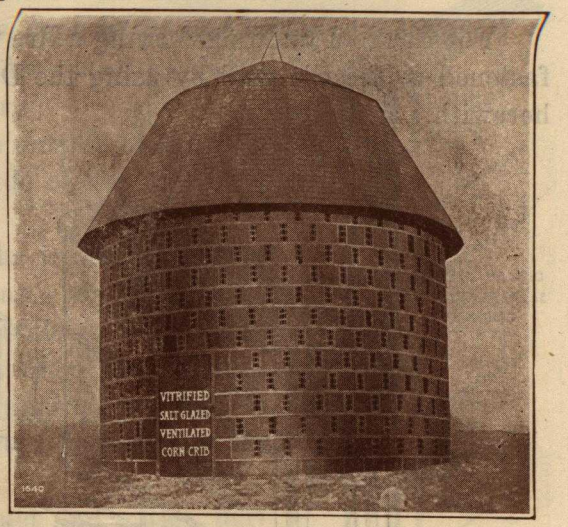
Vitrified Salt Glazed Wall Coping should be used to finish all Tile and Brick Fire Walls. Our Vitrified Salt Glazed Wall Coping is not injured by any of the destructive elements acting on an exposed wall. The Vitrified body is imperishable and the Salt Glazed surface is impervious to moisture and gases. It is superior to stone or concrete coping and is the cheapest permanent coping obtainable. We make Coping to fit 8-inch Building Block Wall and 9-inch, 13-inch or 18-inch Brick Walls. Straight Coping is 2 ft. long. We can furnish Wall Coping fittings for various structural requirements.

Curved Hollow Tile Is Adapted to Many Uses

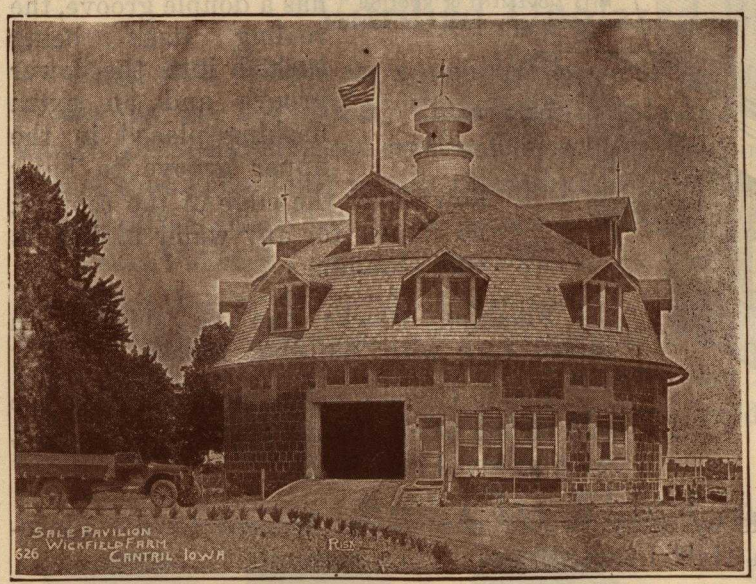


Cut No. 488—Size 12 inches long, 12 inches high, 5 inches thick. Designed so that a large part of cement mortar is protected.

The buildings shown on this and the opposite page and the Chicken House on page 20, and Granary on page 15, were built of Vitrified, Glazed, Curved Hollow Tile. We offer a price saving on Curved Blocks which do not meet the rigid requirements specified for Silo Blocks. While these No. 2 Curved Blocks are not used for Silos, they are excellent material, especially for buildings constructed on curved lines, and are being used in a wide variety of buildings with gratifying results. Some skill in masonry is required in construction with these curved blocks, but a good mason is available in every locality.



Cut No. 1640—Corn Crib with Hollow Tile Ventilation.



Cut No. 1626—Sale Pavilion on "Wickfield Farm," Cantril, Iowa, owned by F. F. Silver, well known breeder of Registered Hampshire Hogs. Includes Dining Room, Recreation Room and Living Quarters.

These Curved Blocks are imperfect in some respects, but are made of the same Vitrified, Salt Glazed material as our Building Blocks and have 4 walls and 3 dead air spaces. The Blocks are 12x12x5 inches thick. Buildings constructed of them are everlasting, cool in summer, warm in winter, and are proof against moisture, decay and vermin.

The day is past when farmers can count their so-called spare time as being valueless, and therefore repairs made on that time cost nothing but the material. Facing both the scarcity of labor and the high cost of materials, the farmer now must figure that all his time is of large value, and should be productive rather than applied in adding expense items to the farm costs.

Buildings and implements constructed of inferior materials will surely consume valuable time and hard-earned money in costly repairs.

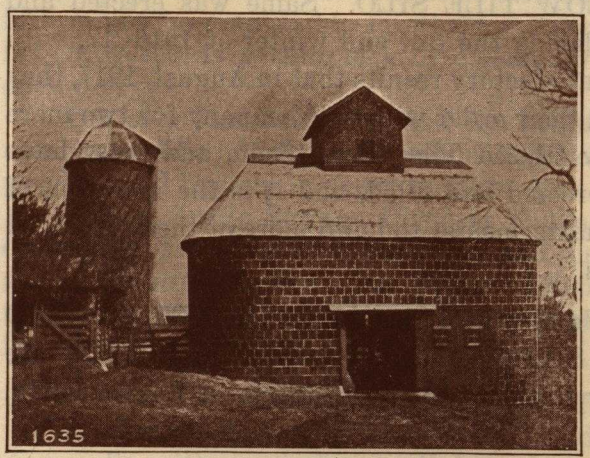
A careful survey will convince you that you can devote your time to better advantage and profit by building permanently. You will actually have saved by using Vitrified Hollow Tile even though the first cost is slightly larger.

Square, Round or Oval Building Built with Curved Hollow Tile

Birmingham Glazed Curved Tile Blocks have also been used successfully for incasing gas tanks, building circular yard office, round flour storage house, grain bins, smoke houses, etc.

New uses are being discovered continually because builders are realizing more and more the great superiority of our Vitrified Glazed Hollow Tile. There is much satisfaction in building a structure suited to your requirements and knowing you have finished the work.

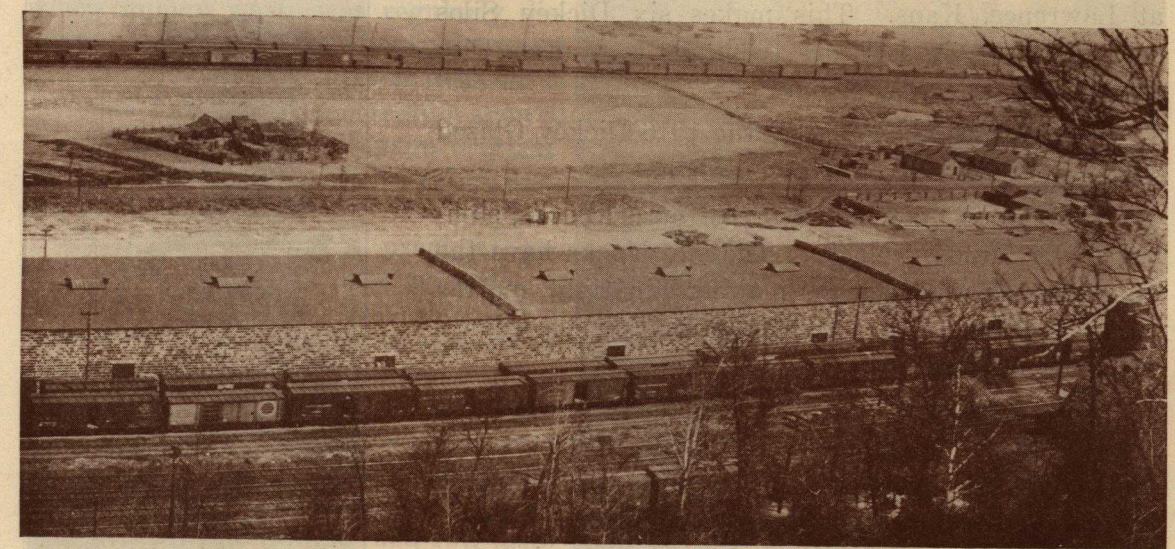
Cut No. 1583—Ice House Built of Glazed Curved Tile.



Cut No. 1635—Combined Elevator and Barn on Farm of A. C. Rust, Hardin, Mo.

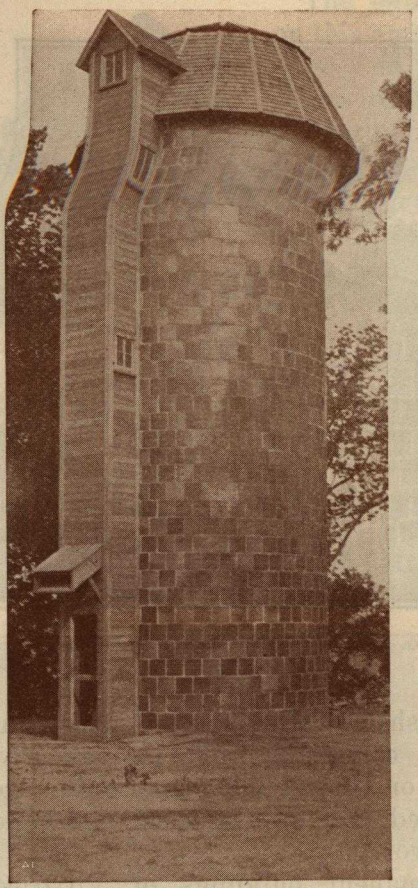
Not finished in the ordinary sense, but finished completely and permanently. Repairs on Glazed Tile construction are eliminated and upkeep need cause no future worry.

Permanent buildings of Vitrified Salt Glazed Hollow Tile conserve the owner's time, energy and money in the long run.



Cut No. 746—Government Warehouse, 900 feet long, 100 feet wide. Used for Hay Storage—divided into several sections by fireproof walls.

"The Fruit Jar of the Field"



Cut No. 586.

This booklet on Farm Building Blocks would hardly be complete without mention of the Dickey Glazed Hollow Tile Silos.

The United States Government usually buys the best, and they always investigate thoroughly.

In July, 1916, the Quartermaster of the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., decided the Government could save money by using silos, as they keep a large number of dairy cows. The result was, we received the Government's order for a 16x40 DICKEY GLAZED HOLLOW TILE SILO. Same was erected and used during the fall and winter of 1916-'17, with such satisfactory results that in August, 1917, they placed their order with our company for two more Dickey Glazed Tile Silos, 16x40, and these have been erected and filled, and it is the intention of the Quartermaster to build more of these dividend payers.

We also sold two 16x40 DICKEY GLAZED TILE SILOS to the U. S. Govt. in 1917, for use at the National Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kans.

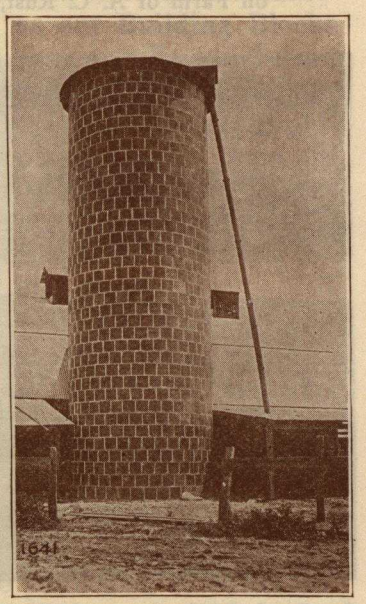
The U. S. Govt. also placed an order under date May 28, 1917, for a 16x40 Dickey Glazed Tile Silo for the Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kans. This makes six Dickey Silos sold the Govt. in territory tributary to Kansas City in a little over a year's time.

The picture above shows the 1916 Dickey Glazed Tile Silo erected at Ft. Leavenworth.

Our Silo is built of Vitrified Glazed Blocks, similar to our building blocks. The silo blocks have the same double wall design, making air tight mortar joints possible. When carefully built in accordance with our instructions.

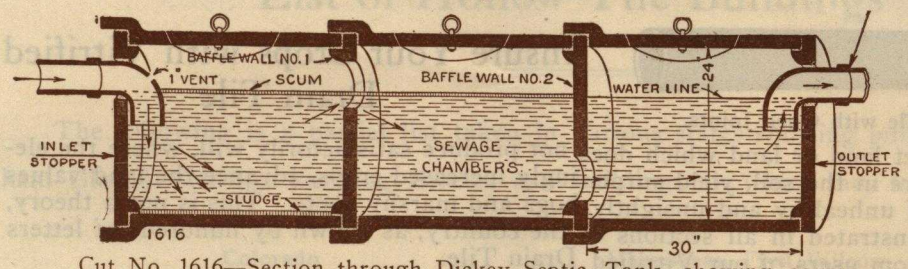
Your silage will be preserved in perfect condition if properly put in the silo, and the silo will be a permanent improvement, with no expense for paint or repairs, and will be an attractive addition to your group of farm buildings.

Let us send your our booklet on the "Dickey Silo."



Cut No. 1641—12x40 Dickey Glazed Tile Silo owned by W. B. Harbson, De Funiak Springs, Fla., built in 1919.

Is Your Home Sanitary and Your Water Supply Safe?



Cut No. 1616—Section through Dickey Septic Tank, showing course of sewage through sewage chambers.

Science has demonstrated that the farm communities are ravaged by Typhoid, Dysentery and Hook Worm more than the city sections, because of neglect and bad sanitary conditions. These destroying diseases have their origin entirely in human wastes and are entirely preventable through Sanitation. Thousands of deaths from Typhoid, millions of cases of Hook Worm and a like proportion of Dysentery cases involving millions of dollars in expense and losses through lowered vitality and efficiency are the toll paid by our rural communities annually.

Any good farmer knows that he wouldn't put his pedigreed hogs in a pen where filth might be responsible for their getting hog cholera. Yet he will run the risk of his entire family getting sick by constantly exposing them to the dangerous old style open privy.

The ever increasing demand for lavatory and closet accommodations, in business and public buildings, as well as bath rooms in private homes, makes sewage disposal a vital feature in every building that is up to date in its equipment.

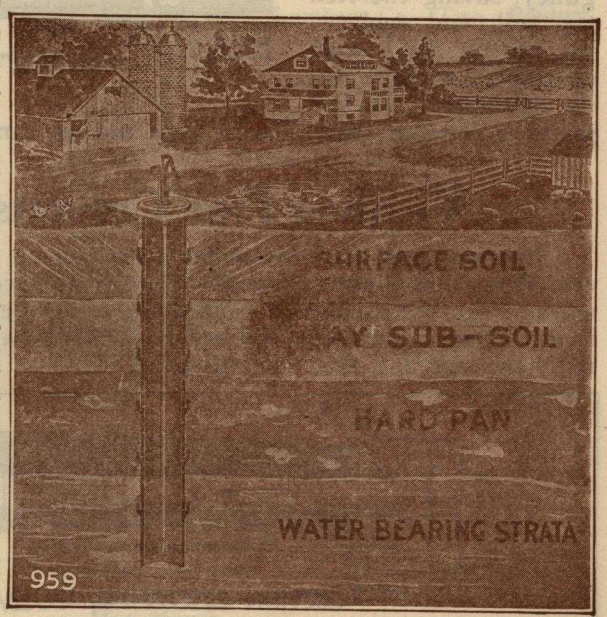
Dickey Septic Sewage Disposal Tanks put an army of harmless Bacteria at work destroying disease germs, purifying and disposing of sewage, and removing the danger of disease transfer. Our Patented Septic Tanks eliminate the obnoxious and unsanitary open privy and work automatically, requiring very little attention. Write for complete details.

Disease Lurks in Many a Well

A common finding of the U. S. Health investigators in a recent survey were dug wells with no casing or lining—just a hole in the ground reaching down to water. A test was made on one of these farms, using a green liquid in a place where human waste was regularly disposed of, and within two hours the water in a spring 600 feet away was discolored.

This startling demonstration showed the danger from foul seepage originating in the barn yard or from privy, cesspool or leaching pool.

We make the most practical and permanent lining for use in wells or springs. Our Vitrified Salt Glazed Well Pipe should line all wells or springs extending from above the ground down to the water, cemented joints making a smooth water tight tube, with a water tight cover to keep out all filth and seepage. This Vitrified Glazed Well Pipe is best because it does not rust, rot, disintegrate, provide lodging for moss or change the taste of the water.



Cut No. 959—Showing how our Vitrified Salt Glazed Well Pipe keeps out polluted seepage.

Stop the Leaks and Losses on Your Farm

Vitrified Drain Tile with Open Joints.

Insure Your Crops with Vitrified Drain Tile

Drainage of wet land or land which does not produce satisfactorily will, where the elements of fertility are in the soil, yield surprisingly increased crops, advance the land values and rid the farm of unhealthy and unsightly bogs and marshy spots. This is not a theory, but has been demonstrated in all sections of the country, as shown by hundreds of letters we have received from users of our Vitrified Drain Tile.

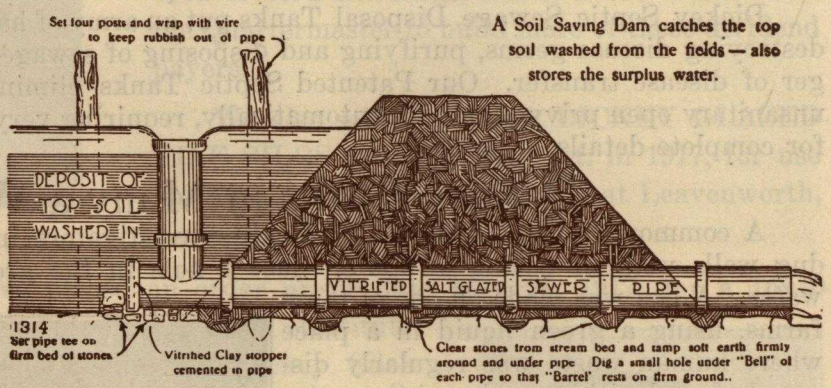
Drain Tile makes wet land tillable, prepares the soil for cultivation earlier in the spring, and makes it warmer by several degrees; makes possible deeper rootings and larger access to necessary plant foods; helps prevent soil baking and clod formation; tends to eliminate chance by insuring crops in a favorable, wet or dry season, prevents soil wash and the loss of the soluble and most fertile elements of your land; increases crops twenty to fifty per cent or more in quantity and improves the quality.

Remember it costs no more to install Vitrified Hard Burned Clay Tile, which will last forever, than it does to install the inferior kind which will disintegrate and cause trouble later.

Keep Your Fields within Your Fences with a Soil Saving Dam

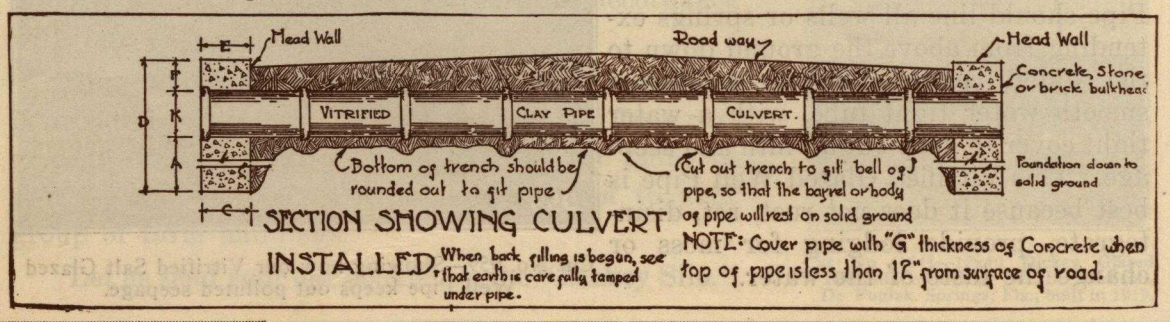
Ditches and Gullies in your fields reduce land values, produce no crops, increase taxes, and hinder all operations of cultivation and harvest. They enlarge from year to year.

A Soil Saving Dam holds the washed soil and refills the ditch or gulley, saving the rich top soil, and replaces the cut-up field with continuous acreage easily cultivated. A few joints of Vitrified Salt Glazed Pipe and an earth dam are required. The rains do the rest.



Vitrified Pipe Culverts Improve the Farm

Impassible gullies and water holes can be eliminated permanently with Vitrified Culvert Pipe. Thorough Cross Drainage is as necessary to your driveways as to public roadways. Our Vitrified, Salt Glazed Culvert Pipe is easily installed and when properly placed is in to stay. This pipe will not rust, rot, decay or disintegrate. We will help you determine the size and plan the culvert.



List of Hollow Tile Buildings

The following is a partial list taken in various states showing purchases of Birmingham Glazed Vitrified Building Blocks, and buildings for which they have been used:

Colorado

Arapahoe, Chas. Eichenberger—2 County Bldgs.
Arapahoe, Arapahoe Lbr. & Coal Co.—Bank Bldg.
Cheyenne Wells, Chas. Eichenberger—Garage.
Cheyenne Wells, Chas Eichenberger—Cheese Factory Bldg.
Cheyenne Wells, Chas. Eichenberger—Real Estate Office.
Cheyenne Wells, Chas. Eichenberger—Residence.
Sheridan Lake, Foster Lumber Co—Garage.

Iowa

Alden, Claus Groenhoff—Barn.
Algona, Geo. W. Godfrey—Barn & Farm Bldgs.
Anamosa, Geo. B. Frazier—Poultry and Hog House.
Anamosa, T. E. Watters—Hog House.
Armstrong, Lucien T. Wilcox—Barn.
Battle Creek, Frank R. Smith—Hog House.
Brooklyn, Roy Hall—Hog House.
Brooklyn, Miller Bros.—Hog House.
Buena Vista, Martin A. Reidi—Farm Bldgs.
Bussey, Carey Feagins—Barn.
Carnforth, Anton Roshek—Hog House.
Cedar Rapids, Ludvik Petrak—Barn and Hog House.
Conrad, Marshall W. Horn—Garage.
Deep River, Leo Gant—Barn.
Dows, Wm. Wessell—Barn.
Dubuque, H. J. Jecklin—Garage.
Dubuque, Frank Fink—Barn.
Dubuque, Amos Paley—Garage.
Dubuque, John Foell—Hog House and Poultry House.
Dubuque, Carl Blickman—Retaining Wall.
Dunkerton, Shimp Bros.—Hog House.
Dunkerton, Shimp Bros.—Farm Bldgs.
Dunkerton, Mike Stapbell—Hog House.
Dyersville, Nicholas V. Maiers—Barn.
Forest City, Arthur Tobiason—Barn.
Froelich, W. J. Allert—Barn.
Goldfield, H. H. Knutson—Two Hog Houses.
Goldfield, J. E. Gangstead—Barn.
Greene, A. D. Lawler—Hog House.
Greene, Ira Marsh—Hog House.
Greene, S. H. Vestal—Barn and Hog House.
Jamaica, G. A. Burrell—Hog House.
Jessup, Sherman Bros.—Hog House.
Ladora, Wm. Begunck—Hog House.
Ladora, A. J. Daniels—Hog House.
Lawn Hill, New Providence Co-operative Co.—Barn.
Lidderdale, C. L. Platt—Barn.
Livermore, J. L. Frederick—Barn.
Malvern, J. J. Swain & Son—Hog House.
Marshalltown, Dr. Ralph E. Keyser—Barn.
Maquoketa, C. V. Burleson—Cattle Barn and Feed House.
Maquoketa, Earl Atherton—Hog House and Garage.
Maquoketa, Fred Wilcox—Hog House.
Mediapolis, Victor C. Peterson—Hog House.
Morley, Clifford L. Miles—Poultry House.
Pilot Grove, A. E. Menke—Schoolhouse.
Popejoy, E. J. Evans—Dairy Barn.
Readlyn, Fred Scoff—Hog House.
Readlyn, Jim Hildman—Hog House.
Shenandoah, W. H. Jones—Residence.
Stennett, B. B. Clark—Hog House.
Thor, H. H. Knutson—Hog House.
Thor, H. H. Knutson—Farm Bldgs.
Victor, Fred Wallich—Ice House.
Victor, D. Mueller—Hog House.
Victor, Theo. Shine—Hog House.
Victor, Karl H. Bohstedt—Hog House.
Waterloo, Will Knapp—Barn.
Waupeton, John Melvin—Poultry House and Garage.
Webster City, Peter Frohling—Hog House.
West Grove, Howard & Harper—Store.
Whitten, Dr. Ralph E. Keyser—Barn.

Georgia

Macon, Central City Park Building.

Illinois

West Brooklyn, F. G. Gehant.

Kansas

Abilene, Security Flour Mills Co.—Residence.
Abilene, D. J. Baer—Garage.
Allen, J. J. Rhodes Lbr. Co.—Garage.
Antelope, Badger Lumber Co.—Two Poultry Houses.
Antelope, Badger Lbr. Co.—Poultry House.
Anthony, Walter Simonson—Barn.
Argonia, G. H. Pearce—Grain Elevator Bldg.
Arkansas City, R. C. Wright—Barn.
Atchison, B. L. Brockett—Garage.
Baker, R. E. Harrington—Foundation.
Bern, A. L. Scott Lumber Co—Foundation.
Belpre, A. J. Wenkheimer—Barn.
Belvue, G. H. Weeks—Cattle Shed.
Belvue, R. W. Weeks—Cattle Shed.
Belvue, Carl Miller—Cattle Shed.
Boicourt, J. D. Calvin—Barn.
Burns, R. W. Long Lbr. Co.—Garage.
Centerville, J. D. Frear—Storage Cellar.
Centralia, Burgner Bowman Lbr. Co.—Farm Buildings.
Claflin, H. M. Starr—Garage.
Clearwater, D. S. Stuckey Lbr. Co.—Hog House.
Clearwater, E. T. Warren—Hog House.
Columbus, L. E. Scovell—Residence Basement.
Corning, Friend & Baker—Garage.
Corning, Friend & Baker—Store Bldg.
Cottonwood Falls, R. C. Hunter—Garage and Hog House.
Dexter, L. T. Shrader Lbr. Co.—Residence and two Garages.

List of Hollow Tile Buildings—Continued

Kansas—Continued

Drywood, W. T. Simpson—Barn and Garage.
Drywood, Geo. McPherson—Barn.
Dwight, Nordeen Lbr. Co.—Barn.
Dwight, Nordeen Lbr. Co.—Barn Bldg.
Edwardsville, S. V. Henderson—Residence.
Ellis, Ross & Waldo—Barn.
Emporia, W. W. Finney—Dairy Barn.
Enterprise, A. M. Sanborn—Mill Bldg.
Eureka, Eureka Electric & Ice Co.—Plant Bldg.
Fort Scott, Adler Johnson—Foundation Residence.
Frankfort, Searle & Chapin Lbr. Co.—Garage.
Frederick, Henry G. Schroeder—Garage and Windbreak.
Greensburg, T. F. Phillips Lumber Co.—Garage.
Greenleaf, Central Lbr. Co.—Farm Bldgs.
Gypsum City, T. P. Wheatley—Business Bldg.
Hamlin, Frank Kern—Garage.
Havensville, S. H. Stockwell—Garage.
Havensville, M. S. Knox—Poultry House and Pump House.
Hays, C. Schwaller & Son—Garage.
Hesston, J. S. Baer & Son—Garage.
Hiawatha, Harpster Lbr. Co.—Garage.
Hiawatha, Wolfley Auto Co.—Garage.
Hiawatha, Hirth & Son—Business Bldg.
Hiawatha, Harpster Lbr. Co.—Business Bldg.
Highland, Home Lumber Co—Residence Foundation.
Hoisington, Wm. Beetz—Barn.
Holton, Canfield Lbr. Co.—Garage.
Holyrood, John Wamhoff—Farm Bldgs.
Holyrood, Fred W. Wamhoff—Farm Bldgs.
Holyrood, Richard Stottenberg—Farm Bldgs.
Hutchinson, L. J. White Lumber Co—Lumber Sheds.
Kansas City, Kans., Thomas Railway Track Appliance Co.—Plant Bldg.
Kansas City, E. B. Walburn—Residence.
LaCygne, F. W. Pollman—Farm Bldg.
LaCygne, J. W. Janed—Coal Shed.
LaCygne, F. W. Pollman—Barn.
LaCygne, S. S. Mouse—Garage.
Labette, O. E. Woods Lbr. Co.—Residences.
Lakin, J. M. Judd—Garage.
Lansing, G. R. Benedict—Farm Bldgs.
Larned, Grovier Produce Co.—Warehouse Bldg.
Lawrence, D. C. Asher—Poultry House.
Liberal, J. G. Ault—Foundation.
Lincoln, A. E. Achterberg—Garage and Residence Foundation.
Lincolnville, Lincolnville Lbr. Co.—Ice Plant.
Linn, Edwin H. Schwerdtberger—Poultry House.
Linn, G. A. Rebbke—Garage.
Linwood, Crescent Creamery Co.—Creamery.
Little River, Geo. W. Hodgson—Garage.
Macksville, J. T. Hart—Residence.
Manhattan, G. T. Fielding & Co.—Plant partitions.
Mapleton, T. C. Johnson—Barn.
Marysville, Craik Lbr. Co.—Foundation.
Maxie, R. H. Rhodes—Hog House.
McPherson, Darrah Brothers—Barn and Poultry House.
Miller, Miller Live Stock & Investment Co.—Ice House.
Miller, Miller Live Stock & Investment Co.—Farm Bldg.
Morrill, Spalding Lbr. Co.—Garage.
Morrill, C. G. Fry—Farm Bldgs.
Morrell, Earl Willard—Garage.
Morrell, R. S. Gaston—Store.
Morrell, L. N. Reid—Foundation for Residence.
Mullinville, Equity Exchange—Warehouse.
Mulvane, B. R. Gosney—Barn.
Mulvane, J. B. Appleman—Barn.
Muscotah, Calvert Lbr. Co.—Store Bldg. extension.
Muscotah, Calvert Lumber Co.—Coal Shed.
Natoma, D. T. Firmsey—Implement Store Bldg.
Onaga, O. E. Teska—Garage.
Oswego, A. D. Swanwick—Milk House.
Padonia, W. R. Browning—Sheep Shed.
Palmer, J. H. Koppellman—Garage and Hog House.
Palmer, J. H. Koppellman—Garage and Hog House.
Palmer, D. C. Meyer & Son—Garage.
Parsons, Long Bell Lbr. Co.—Mill Bldg.
Parsons, F. A. Every & Son—Residence.
Paxico, Paxico Lbr. Co.—Residence.
Paxico, Richard Glotzbach—Garage.
Paxico, Paxico Lbr. Co.—K. of C. Club House.
Pearl, Pearl Town & Merc. Co.—Barn.
Peck, Ed. Hall—Barn.
Perry, Ed. McGuire—Store and Office.
Plainville, Bert B. McReynolds—Residence Foundation.
Plainville, E. C. Ganoung—Basement and Foundation.
Plainville, A. C. Fisher—Bank Building.
Plainville, Red Line Garage—Garage.
Powhattan, School District No. 41—School.
Powhattan, Hudelson & Funk—Garage.
Powhattan, Powhattan Mutual Telephone Co—Telephone Exchange.
Prescott, Cummins Bros.—Garage.
Quinter, D. M. Frantz—Machine Shed and Storage Cellar.
Riley, H. F. Fosha—Barn.
Rome, A. J. Armstrong—Barn.
Rose Hill, W. A. Wells—Barn.
Russell, Geo. Dewald—Residence.
Russell, Ratke Brothers—Garage.
Sabetha, Louis Miller—Garage.
Salina, Butzer Packing Plant—Packing Plant.
Salina, Ebhardt Lumber Co.—Fruit Cellar and Stock.
Salina, Butzer Packing Plant—Packing Plant.
Salter, Park Salter—Hog House.
Savonburg, Burgner Bowman Lbr. Co.—Garage Bldg.
Saxman, Leonard Mill & Elevator Co.—Elevator Bldgs.
Sedgwick, A. C. Miles—Machine Shed & Garage.
Soldier, Dove Bros.—Garage.
South Haven, Chas. P. Hangen—Barn.

List of Hollow Tile Buildings—Continued

Kansas—Continued

Stafford, Carr Beebe—Residence.
St. Francis, Phillip Miller—Farm Bldgs.
Syracuse, Northrup Motor Co.—Garage Bldg.
Tonganoxie, Zellner Merc. Co.—Hog House.
Tonganoxie, Joseph Eble—Hog House.
Topeka, S. S. Beggs—Dairy Barn.
Topeka, Gillette & Nicholson—Office Bldg.
Topeka, E. T. Barstow—Barn.
Toronto, R. F. Vaughn Lumber Co.—Garage.
Turner, A. J. Rubb—Garage.
Turner, Badger Lbr. Co.—Garage Bldg.
Wellington, E. R. Mishler—Barn.
Wichita, Park E. Salters—Dairy Barn.
Wichita, Park E. Salter—Tool House.
Wichita, Park E. Salter—Barn.
Windom, M. J. Bengston—Garage.
Windom, Farmers' Co-operative Assn—Three Hog Houses.
Windom, C. G. Holgerson—Store Bldg.
Windom, Farmers' Co-operative Assn.—Warehouse.
Wolcott, John A. Parker—Barn.

Minnesota

Vernon Center, Vernon Busby—Feed House.

Missouri

Adrian, R. J. Hurley Lbr. Co.—Garage.
Adrian, R. J. Hurley Lbr. Co.—Bank Bldg.
Albany, John Newman—Residence.
Aldrich, A. J. Baker—Garage.
Amsterdam, Frank Pattee—Business.
Appleton City, W. L. Schapeller—Poultry House.
Appleton City, Forest Park Lbr. Co.—Garage.
Appleton City, Henry Fisher—Schoolhouse.
Archie, O. E. Gross—Residence.
Archie, Garland & Son—Garage.
Ballard, Adrain Banking Co.—Bank Bldg.
Barry Road, W. M. Drennon—Hog House.
Barry Road, W. M. Drennon—Hog House and Milk House.
Barnard, C. Buttmann—Residence.
Belvidere, A. J. King—Barn.
Blue Springs, W. S. Adams—Dairy Barn, Milk House and Ice House.
Brookfield, A. Zang Investment Co.—Cattle Barn.
Brownington, R. E. Barnes—Poultry House.
Bunceton, Dayton & Castleman—Barn and Hog House.
Bunceton, Dayton & Castleman—Barn, Hog House, Water Tank.
Butler, D. D. Bassett—Poultry House.
Butler, G. H. Gilbert—Residence.
Butler, Star Lumber Co.—Residence.
Canton, Canton Fuel Co.—Garage.
Carrollton, H. H. Wilcoxson—Three Hog Houses.
Cleveland, G. A. Moland—Store.
Clinton, H. J. Meirotto—Residence.
Clinton, Henry County Poor Farm—Foundation for Institute.
Columbia, Taylor Estes Lbr. Co.—Residence Foundation.
Conception, W. S. Vandeventer—Residence Foundation.
Cosby, Cousins Lbr. Co.—Store Bldg.
Dalton, Farmers' Elevator Co.—Warehouse.
Deepwater, C. A. Dauwalter—Residence and Garage.
Deepwater, Mount Union Telephone Co.—Telephone Exchange.
Deepwater, J. W. Padgett—Store.
Deepwater, Chas. E. Leach—Theatre.
Deepwater, O. V. H. Garage—Garage extension.
Deepwater, A. T. Bramer & Son—School Bldg.
Drexel, Drexel Poultry & Egg Co.—Warehouse.
Dunnegan, Ed. Hopkins—Residence Foundation.
Dunnegan, Jones & Carneal—Store Bldg.
East Lynne, J. E. Hinote—Garage.
Elsberry, J. C. Welch—Hog House.
Ely, R. J. Young—Barn.
Eureka, C. E. Driver—Tenant House.
Fagus, Great Western Land Co.—Store Bldg.
Fairfax, Hosly & Son—Blacksmith Shop.
Florence, H. A. Bremen—Garage.
Foley, Foley Banking Co.—Bank Bldg.
Foley, Otto Bohner—Hog House and Poultry House.
Foley, C. J. Riffle—Garage Bldg.
Foster, Frankenfield Coal & Merc. Co.—Store.
Foster, Waller & Co.—Warehouse.
Foster, F. A. Schollar—Picture Theatre.
Garden City, E. A. Yoder—Creamery Bldg.
Gentry, Gentry Lumber Co.—Store Building and Residence Foundation.
Glasgow, G. R. McGary—Barn.
Grand Pass, Ernest Hotz—Store Bldg.
Hardin, S. E. Hogan—Two buildings.
Hardin, Stratton & Chase—Garage extension.
Hardin, Stratton & Chase—Office Bldg.
Hardin, S. M. Kirkpatrick—Barn.
Harrisonville, Griffin Creamery Co.—Plant Bldgs.
Harrisonville, I. F. Tyson—Hog House.
Harrisonville, C. H. VanRiper—Garage Bldg.
Harrisonville, R. J. Hurley Lbr. Co.—Residence Foundation.
Harrisonville, R. J. Hurley Lbr. Co.—Hog House and Sale Pavilion.
Harrisonville, Griffin Creamery Ice & Prod. Co.—Cold Storage Plant.
Harrisonville, R. J. Hurley Lbr. Co.—Hog House and Sale Pavilion.
Hartwell, H. H. Champlin—Cattle Barn.
Helena, Cousins Lbr. Co.—Store Bldg.
Hopkins, Dalby-Sheley Lbr. Co.—Residence Foundation.
Iconium, M. R. Suiter—Store.
Ionia, Hanns & Barnhard—Garage and Blacksmith shop.
Joplin, J. W. Freeman Service Co.—Farm Bldgs.
Kansas City, K. C. Stock Yards Co.—Garage.
Kansas City, Niles & Moser Cigar Co.—Cigar Humidor Vaults.
Kansas City, Wilson & Co.—Packing Plant.
Kansas City, U. S. Government—Warehouse.
Kansas City, American Radiator Co.—Plant Addition.
Kansas City, Armour & Co.—Partition at plant.

List of Hollow Tile Buildings—Continued

Missouri—Continued

Kansas City, Fern Laundry Co.—Partition.
Kansas City, Wilson & Co.—Wall in plant.
Kansas City, Speas Vinegar Works—Plant Bldg.
Kansas City, Fogel Construction Co.—Partitions.
Kansas City, Belfast Investment Co.—Outside Walls.
Kansas City, Wilson & Co.—Plant Bldg.
Kansas City, R. L. Horman—Garage.
Knobnoster, M. A. Carr—Ice House.
Lees Summit, J. M. Daniels—Hog House.
Leeton, T. F. Shy—Garage.
Levasy, Levasy Elevator Co.—Engine Room.
Lexington Jct., R. T. Howard—Garage Bldg.
Liberal, Liberal Lbr. Co.—Store Bldg.
Liberal, Liberal Lbr. Co.—Garage Bldg.
Lock Springs, Walter Rader—Barn.
Marshall, U. G. Hoffman—Garage Bldg.
Maysville, Pattonsburg Lbr. Co.—Store Bldg.
Mayview, Eagle Mill & Elevator Co.—Residence.
Mayview, Mayview Farmers' Assn.—Warehouse.
Mayview, Eagle Mill & Eleva. Co.—Residence Foundation.
Mercer, J. H. Alley—Foundation.
Merwin, G. W. Witter—Barn.
Merwin, W. D. Corbin—Ice House.
Merwin, Owen & Groves—Elevator.
Merwin, W. D. Corbin—Cattle Shed, Smoke House and Well House.
Mirable, Sackman Bros.—Garage.
Montrose, Swater Bros.—Farm Bldgs.
Montrose, A. F. Nold—Barn.
Mount Washington, A. H. Klepper—Residence.
Mount Washington, B. H. Bain—Residence Foundation.
Newton, Lee S. Tucker—Basement for Rural School House.
Oak Grove, Grain Valley Lumber Co.—Garage.
Paris, A. J. Sladek—Farm Bldgs.
Pattonburg, Stanley & Wood—Garage.
Peculiar, Geo. D. Hope Lumber Co.—Store.
Peculiar, Wm. C. Coleman—Garage.
Peculiar, W. H. Smith—Elevator Bldg.
Peculiar, Galloway & Wellborn—Ice House.
Peculiar, Geo. D. Hope Lbr. Co.—Ice House.
Peculiar, Geo. D. Hope Lbr. Co.—Store.
Raymore, D. M. Skinner—Barn.
Rich Hill, J. J. March—Residence.
Rich Hill, W. G. Myerly—Warehouse.
Rich Hill, J. W. Jamison—Poultry House.
Rich Hill, Peoples Elevator Co.—Warehouse.
Rich Hill, A. Seelinger—Warehouse.
Richmond, Ben R. Patton—Garage, Poultry House and Residence.
Ridgeway, Miner & Frees—Residence Foundation.
Salisbury, J. F. Roling & Sons—Shop Bldg.
Saxton, G. E. Sampson—Residence.
Sedalia, Sedalia Farmers' Packing & Produce Co.—Packing Plant.
Sheldon, G. B. Beeny & Son—Garage.
Sheldon, H. B. Gordon—Garage.
Skidmore, J. E. Strickler—Hog Serum Plant.
Spickard, Miner & Frees—Lumber Shed.
Stover, H. A. Harrell—Newspaper Printing Plant.
Stockton, Aaron Iback—Schoolhouse.
St. Joseph, Swift & Co.—Packing Plant Bldgs.
Trimble, G. B. Beers Lumber Co.—Garage.
Urich, Urich Electric Light & Power Co.
Versailles, City of Versailles—Electric Light Plant.
Weatherby, B. F. Channell—Foundation, Garage, Ice House, Chicken House.
Weatherby, J. H. Channell—Store.
Winfield, Valley Realty & Investment Co.—Hog House.
Winfield, John M. Langford—Storage Cellar.
Winfield, C. B. Langford—Farm Bldgs.

Nebraska

Abbott, Robert Taylor—Barn.
Alda, John Weinrich—Barn.
Antioch, Western Potash Works—Potash Plant.
Ashland, James Ballou—Ice House.
Ashland, Emos Ballou—Ice House.
Ashland, Otio Ballou—Ice House.
Ashland, Sullivan & Meade—Farm Bldgs.
Avoca, Avoca Lumber Co.—Barn.
Axtell, F. O. Harrison Lbr. Co.—Garage.
Barneston, Searle & Chapin Lbr. Co.—Store Bldg.
Beatrice, Searle & Chapin Lbr. Co.—Garage Bldg.
Bee, C. H. & G. T. Bye—Barn.
Bee, Pauley Lbr. Co.—Barn.
Brook, Brook Grain Co.—Residence.
Brook, Brook Lbr. Co.—Ice House.
Central City, T. B. Hord Grain Co.—Elevator Bldgs.
Chappell, Dr. Patty—Bldg. for Office.
Cortland, A. T. Cooper & Co.—Store.
Cortland, Mr. Boesigar—Barn.
Crab Orchard, Crab Orchard Lbr. Co.—Hog and Poultry House.
Dannebrog, Chas Jones—Hog House, Barn and Silo.
Dannebrog, H. Peterson & Son—Farm Bldgs.
Dannebrog, S. C. Jacobson—Barn.
Dannebrog, Thos Hermonson—Barn.
Du Bois, A. L. Scott Lbr. Co.—Residence.
Emerald, Palm & Palm—Hog House.
Emerald, Palm & Palm—Poultry House.
Falls City, A. Graham & Co.—Three Carloads—Garage Buildings, Foundations, etc.
Falls City, Robert Bates—Residence, Garages and Foundations—three carloads.
Filley, Searle & Chapin Lbr. Co.—Hog Houses.
Germantown, Martz Lbr. Co.—Milk Condensing Plant.
Grand Island, W. H. Harrison Lbr. Co.—Elevator Bldg.
Grand Island, Adolph Stobbe—Farm Bldgs.
Grand Island, F. N. Rosk—Garage.
Grand Island, Geer Company—Hog Serum Plant.
Grand Island, Theo. L. Kane—Residence.
Grafton, Grafton Lbr. Co.—Hog House.
Hardy, Hounglove Constr. Co.—Elevator Warehouse.
Hardy, C. L. Myers—Barn Building.
Harvard, Edw. Schuck Lbr. Co.—Residence Foundation.
Hemingford, Farmers' Co-operative Assn.—Residence.
Humboldt, Philpot Lbr. Co.—Residence basement.
Humboldt, Farmers Union Co-operative Assn.—Barn.

List of Hollow Tile Buildings—Continued

Nebraska—Continued

Kearney, State Industrial School—Hog House.
Leigh, Farmers Union Co-operative Assn.—Farm Bldgs.
Liberty, Searle & Chapin Lbr. Co.—Farm Bldgs.
Lincoln, B. L. Paine—Milk House.
Lincoln, Searle & Chapin Lbr. Co.—Residence Foundation.
Lockwood, Paul Frauen—Farm Bldgs.
Long Pine, Peterson Lbr. Co.—Lumber Sheds.
Palmer, S. A. Foster Lbr. Co.—Barn.
Palmer, O. J. Keller—Barn.
Palmer, Ellsworth Davis—Poultry House.
Pawnee City, Shrauger & Pyle—Laundry at Hospital.
Pickerell, Jno. T. Jurgens—Hog House.
Pickerell, Mrs. D. J. Dintsman—Hen House and Hog House.
Pickerell, H. F. Gresman—Basement of Residence.
Pickerell, Herman Schuster—Storage Cave.
Plattsmouth, E. J. Richey—Residence Foundation.
Pleasanton, Farmers' Grain Co.—Farm Bldgs.
Princeton, A. T. Cooper—Barn.
Ravenna, Dierks Lumber Co.—Residence Foundation.
Rivers, Richard Bolz—Barn.
Sterling, Wm. Buehler—Hog House and Poultry House.
St. Paul, James Irwin—Barn and Silo.
Stromburg, Earnest Olson—Barn.
Stromberg, Earnest Olson—Dairy Barn.
Sweetwater, John A. Olson—Residence Foundation.
Utica, L. L. Davis—Garage.
Wahoo, Farmers' Co-operative Co.—Garage.
Wann, Grebe & Almy—Storage Cellar.
Weeping Water, V. E. Smith—Public Garage.
Weeping Water, Fred Haverman—Barn.
West Point, O. C. Schwinck—Garage.
Williamsburg, Walter C. Boyd—Hog House.
Wood River, S. A. Foster Lbr. Co.—Farm Bldgs.
Wood River, Thos. Hoye—Hog House.
Wood River, Berne Hoye—Hog House.
Wood River, Dan Stutzman—Hog House.

North Dakota

Minot, E. S. Person—Barn.

Oklahoma

Anadarko, Stephenson Brown Lbr. Co.—Foundation.
Burlington, Burlington Grain Co.—Grain Elevator Bldg.
Canadian County—Culvert Head Walls.
Carter County—Culvert Head Walls.
Carter County—Culvert Head Walls.
City of Caney—Culvert Head Walls.
Grady County—Culvert Head Walls.
Meridian, A. H. Rickstrew—Residence.
Miami, G. W. Jackson—Garage.
Miami, Neff & Smith—Warehouse.
Morrillton, Geo. P. Bates & Co.—Residence.
Oklahoma City, Wilson & Co.—Packing Plant.
Red Oak, R. A. Welch—Hog House and Engine House.
Watonga, Watonga Grain Co.—Warehouse.

South Dakota

Canton, Chas. Eckle—Garage and Hog House.
Centerville, John Adamson—Residence.

The convenience of Round Barns is coming to be generally recognized.

Practical floor arrangement is readily accomplished and a variety of floor plans may be chosen from. In addition to this, the silo can be located in the center of the barn, facilitating the feeding process and reducing the labor. Modern barn equipment can be adjusted to the round design as readily as to the rectangular shaped barn. Birmingham Glazed Hollow Building Blocks are the proper and permanent material for this style of construction.

Cut No. 1649—Round Barn, 60 feet in diameter, owned by A. J. King, Grandview, Mo. Built of 8x8x16 in. Vitrified Glazed Building Blocks. A Dickey Glazed Hollow Tile Silo stands in the center of the barn with its roof extending above the roof of the barn.

We Manufacture the Following

Clay Products

VITRIFIED

Salt Glazed Sanitary Sewer Pipe
4 in. to 36 in. diameter.

Salt Glazed Segment Blocks
for large sewers and culverts 3 ft. to 9 ft. diameter.

Salt Glazed Culvert Pipe

Salt Glazed Split Pipe
for conduits or gutters.

Salt Glazed Well Pipe

Salt Glazed Meter Boxes

Salt Glazed Dickey Septic Tanks

Salt Glazed Hollow Tile Silos

Salt Glazed Hollow Tile Grain Tanks

Salt Glazed Hollow Tile Corn Cribs

Salt Glazed Farm Building Blocks

Salt Glazed Wall Coping

Salt Glazed Dickey Flashing Blocks

Farm Drain Tile

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Chimney Pipe

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